The WEEKLY Post.

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FAME.

BY J. F.

I.

The Orator spoke, and the crowd was hush'd,
Men held their breath as the quick words rush'd;
Stern eyes grew tearful, cold hearts grew hot;
Though the hours sped by they heeded them not;
And they swore not their fault if they liv'd not to see
The tyrant dead and their country free.

The Orator ceases—the curtains falls,
The echoes die through the tenantless walls—
They fought in vain, for the orator's word
Stay'd not the sweep of the tyrant's sword,
And the riveted chain clank'd on as before,
And the orator's words are remembered no more.
Scanty his guerdon, scanty his fame,
He lives in story, only a name.

II.

The Poet sang, and the earth grew still,
And he moulded men's hearts at his own sweet will;
And they ask'd his name that it might be enroll'd
With the names of earth's greatest in letters of gold—
And his pale cheek flush'd and his heart beat high,
And he said—"Nor my name nor my song shall die."

He paus'd, and earth's voices, silent so long,
Grew sevenfold louder, and drown'd his song
As the tide of time thro' the centuries roll'd
The rust ate in thro' the letters of gold;
And newer songs seem'd sweeter to men,
And the Poet's songs are not heard again,
Save by a few, with less heart than head,
Who grope for his thoughts in a tongue that is dead.
Scanty his guerdon, scanty his fame
He left in story scarce aught but a name.

III.

The Thinker sat pale in his lonely cell,
And mus'd on the Thought he had shap'd so well;
And his keen eye look'd through the coming years,
And he saw thro' the haze of his happy tears
His shapely thought thro' the world expand
Till its impress was stamp'd on the sea and the land;
And he thought to himself, 'mid his vision of fame,—
"Surely the world will remember my name."

And the Thinker died, and his Thought went forth
To the east and the west, to the south and the north;
But talent such changes on genius rang
That the world forgot from whose brain it sprang:
And men deem'd that the fruit of the thought of the sage
Was the slow grown produce of many an age.
Scanty his guerdon, scanty his fame,
He left in story not even a name.

—The Irish Monthly.

REBECCA, THE DRUMMER.

A TRUE STORY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

[Biddeford (Me.) Democrat.]

It was about nine o'clock in the morning when the ship first appeared. At once there was the greatest excitement in the village. It was a British war-ship. What would she do? Would she tack about in the bay to pick strange coasters as prizes, or would she land soldiers to burn the town? In either case there would be trouble enough.

Those were sad days, those old war times in 1812. The sight of a British war-ship in Boston Bay was not pleasant. We were poor then, and had no monitors to go and sink the enemy or drive him off. Our navy was small, and, though afterwards had the victory and sent the troublesome ships away, never to return, at that time they often came near enough, and the good people in the little village of Scituate Harbor were in great distress over the strange ship that had appeared at the mouth of the harbor.

It was a fishing-place in those days, and the harbor was full of smacks and boats of all kinds. The soldiers could easily enter the harbor and burn up everything, and no one could prevent them. There were men enough to make a good fight, but they were poorly armed, and had nothing but fowling-pieces and shotguns, while the soldiers had muskets and cannon.

The tide was down during the morning, so that there was no danger for a few hours; and all the people went out on the cliffs and beaches to watch the ship and to see what would happen next.

On the end of the low, sandy spit that makes one side of the harbor, stood the little white tower known as Scituate Light. In the house behind the light lived the keeper's family, consisting of himself, wife, and several boys and girls. At the time the ship appeared, the keeper was away, and there was no one at home save Mrs. Bates, the eldest daughter, Rebecca, about fourteen years old, two of the little boys, and a young girl named Sarah Winsor, who was visiting Rebecca.

Rebecca had discovered the ship, while she was up in the light-house tower polishing the reflector. She at once descended the steep stairs and sent off the boys to the village to give the alarm.

For an hour or two the ship tacked and stood off to sea, then tacked again, and made for the shore. Men, women and childred watched her with anxious interest. Then the tide turned and began to flow into the harbor. The boats aground on the flats floated, and those in deep water swung around at their moorings. Now the soldiers would probably land. If the people meant to save anything it was time to be stirring. Boats were hastily put out from the wharf, and such clothing, nets and other valuables as could be handled were brought ashore, loaded into hay carts, and carried away.

It is no use to resist. The soldiers of course, were well armed, and if the people made a stand among the houses, that would not prevent the enemy from destroying the shipping.

As the tide spread out over the sandy flat it filled the harbor so that, instead of a small channel, it became a wide and beautiful bay. The day was fine, and there was a gentle breeze rippling the water and making it sparkle in the sun. What a splendid day for fishing or sailing! Not much to think of either while the war-ship crossed and recrossed before the harbor mouth.

About two o'clock the tide reached high water mark, and, to the dismay of the people the ship let go her anchor, swung her yards round, and lay quiet about half-a-mile from the first cliff. They were going to land to burn the town. With their spy-glasses the people could see the boats lowered to take the soldiers ashore.

Ah! then there was confusion and uproar. Every horse in the village was put into some kind of a team, and the women and children were hurried off to the woods behind the town. The men would stay and offer as brave a resistance as possible. Their guns were light and poor, but they could use the old fish-house as a fort; and perhaps make a brave fight of it. If worse came to worse, they could at least retreat and take to the shelter of the woods.

It was a splendid sight. Five large boats manned by sailors, and filled with soldiers in gay red coats. How their guns glittered in the sun! The oars all moved together in regular order, and the officers in their fine uniforms stood up to direct the expedition. It was a courageous company coming with a war-ship and cannon to fight helpless fishermen.

So Rebecca Bates and Sarah Windsor thought, as they sat up in the light-house tower looking down on the procession of boats as it went past the point and entered the harbor.

"Oh! If I only were a man!" cried Rebecca.

"What could you do? See what a lot of them; and look at their guns!"

"I don't care. I'd fight. I'd use father's old shot-gun—anything. Think of uncle's new boat and the sloop."

"Yes; and all the boats."

"It's too bad; isn't it?"

"Yes; and to think we must sit here and see it all and not lift a finger to help."

"Do you think there will be a fight?"

"I don't know. Uncle and father are in the village, and they will do all they can."

"See how still it is in the town. There's not a man to be seen."

"Oh, they are hiding till the soldiers get nearer. Then we'll hear the shots and the drum."

"The drum! How can they! It's here. Father brought it home to mend it last night."

"Did he? Oh! then let's———"

"See, the first boat has reached the sloop. Oh! They are going to burn her."

Isn't it mean?"

"It's too bad!—too———"

Where is that drum?"

"It's in the kitchen."

"I've a great mind to go down and beat it.

"What good would that do?"

"Scare 'em."

"They'd see it was only two girls, and they would laugh and go on burning just the same."

"No. We could hide behind the sand hills and the bushes. Come. let's———"

"Oh, look! look! The sloop's afire!"

"Come, I can't stay and see it any more. The cowardly Britishers to burn the boats! Why don't they go up to the town and fight like———"

"Come, let's get the drum. It'll do no harm; and perhaps———"

"Well, let's. There's the fife too, We might take that with us."

"Yes; and we'll———"

No time for further talk. Down the steep stairs of the tower rushed the two young patriots, bent on doing what they could for their country. They burst into the kitchen like a whirlwind, with rosy cheeks, and flying hair. Mrs Bates sat sorrowfully gazing out of the window at the scene of destruction going on in the harbor, and praying for her country and that the dreadful war might soon be over. She could not help. Sons and husbands were shouldering their poor old guns in the town, and there was nothing to do but to watch and wait and pray.

Not so the two girls. They meant to do something, and, in a fever of excitement, they got the drum and took the cracked fife from the old bureau drawer. Mrs. Bates, intent on the scene outside, did not heed them, and they slipped out by the back door, unnoticed.

They must be careful, or the soldiers would see them. They went round back of the house to the north and towards the outside beach, and then turned and plowed through the deep sand just above high-water mark. They must keep out of sight of the boats, and of the ship also. Luckily she was anchored to the south of the light; and as the beach curved to the west, they soon left her out of sight. Then they took to the water side, and, with the drum between them, ran as fast as they could toward the mainland. Presently they reached the low heaps of sand that showed where the spit joined the fields and woods.

Panting and excited, they tightened up the drum and tried the fife softly.

"You take the fife, Sarah, and I'll drum." We must march along the shore towards the light."

"Won't they see us?

"No; we'll walk next the water on the outside beach."

"Oh, yes; and they'll think it's soldiers going down to the Point to head 'em off."

"Just so. Come begin! One, two—one, two!" Drum! drum! drum!!!

Squeak! squeak!! squeak!!!

"Forward—march!"

"Ha! ha!"

The fife stopped.

"Don't laugh. You'll spoil everything, and I can't pucker my lips."

Drum! drum!! drum!!!

Squeak! squeak!! squeak!!!

The men in the town heard it and were amazed beyond measure. Had the soldiers arrived from Boston? What did it mean? Who were coming?

Louder and louder on the breeze came the roll of a sturdy drum and the sound of a brave fife. The soldiers in the boats heard the noise and paused in their work of destruction. The officers ordered everybody into the boats in the greatest haste. The people were rising! They were coming down the Point with cannons, to head them off! They would all be captured, and perhaps hung by the dreadful Americans!

How the drum rolled! The fife changed its tune. It played "Yankee Doodle"—that horrid tune! Hark! The men were cheering in the town; there were thousands of them in the woods along the shore!

In grim silence marched the two girls,—plodding over the sharp stones, splashing through the puddles,—Rebecca beating the old drum with might and main, Sarah blowing the fife with shrill determination.

How the Britishers scrambled into their boats! One of the brave officers was nearly left behind on the burning sloop. Another fell overboard and wet his good clothes, in his haste to escape from the American army marching down the beach—a thousand strong! How the sailors pulled! No fancy rowing now, but desperate haste to get out of the place and escape to their ship.

How the people yelled and cheered on shore! Fifty men or more jumped into boats to prepare for the chase. Ringing shots began to crack over the water.

Louder and louder rolled the terrible drum. Sharp and clear rang out the cruel fife.

Nearly exhausted, half dead with fatigue, the girls rolled on—tearful, laughing, ready to drop on the wet sand, and still beating and blowing with fiery courage.

The boats swept swiftly out of the harbor on the outgoing tide. The fishermen came up with the burning boats. Part stopped to put out the fires, and the rest pursued the flying enemy with such shots as they could get at them. In the midst of it all, the sun went down.

The red-coats did not return a shot. They expected every minute to see a thousand men open on them at short range from the beach, and they reserved their powder.

Out of the harbor they went in confusion and dismay. The ship weighed anchor and ran out her big guns, but did not fire a shot. Darkness fell down on the scene as the boats reached the ship. Then she sent a round shot towards the light. It fell short and threw a great fountain of white water into the air.

The girls saw it, and dropping their drum and fife, sat down on the beach and laughed until they cried.

That night the ship sailed away. The great American army of two had arrived, and she thought it wise to retreat in time?

Rebecca is still living, old and feeble in body, but brave in spirit and strong in patriotism. She told this story herself to the writer, and it is true.

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GENERAL JACKSON'S WALKING STICK.

[Wash. Cor. Chelsea (Mass.) Telegraph.]

Andrew Jackson Wilcox, a clerk in the Navy Department, and a great grandson of "Old Hickory," has in his possession a cane that was presented to General Jackson, by a committee representing the citizens of Tennessee, and which is one of the most unique, and at the same time intricate pieces of workmanship that the writer has seen for many a day. It is of the finest hickory wood, and was taken from a tree in the front garden of Gen. Jackson's plantation, the "Hermitage," a short distance from Nashville, Tenn. The top is surmounted with a cap of solid silver, upon which is engraved the names of all the presidents of this country, from 1776 to 1841, commencing with John Hancock, the first President really, and ending with John Tyler. Each of the prongs or knots is tipped with silver, upon which is engraved the names of the donors. There is also a whistle made in one of the knots, which was used by General Jackson in calling his hounds. Upon the side is engraved the following beautiful lines:

"And may at last my weary age
Find out my peaceful Hermitage."

A FRIEND.

Gen. Jackson carried this stick continually, and 'tis said was more fond of it than any article he possessed.

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A TALE OF TWO CONTINENTS.

[St. Louis Democrat.]

A few days ago there was an auction sale down town at the residence of a well-known merchant. Elegant furniture, Brussels carpets, silverware, kitchen utensils, fine silk dresses, lace, hose—even the wardrobe and trundle bed-clothes of a little girl ten years of age, were sold to the highest bidder. Many ladies purchased articles as souvenirs of the beautiful and accomplished lady who had presided over the household in other and happier days. Last summer the wealthy merchant took his family to Europe and travelled there for several months. On their return home they met on the streamer a stranger of polished manners and fascinating address, and on reaching New York the husband cordially invited the stranger to visit him at his Western home. The invitation was accepted, and the merchant was proud of the friendship of the polished traveller. When the visitor departed he took with him the wife and child of the merchant, and with them returned to Europe. The merchant almost crazed by the cruel blow, sold everything that would remind him of his faithless spouse, even to the frocks and playthings of his little girl, and has wandered away to hide his grief and shame in a foreign land.

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HOW HE WENT UP.

[From the Alton Telegraph.]

The recent disappointment experienced by the Adventists of Chicago, in making a mistake as to the time the world would come to the end, recalls an incident that occured here at the last date the Adventists fixed for the end of all things. At that time there lived here a young dentist, who was firm in the faith that the world would come to an end at a certain day. He accordingly made all his preperations for the great event; sold off his personal effects, including his office furniture, and for a week previous to the date fixed enjoyed himself hugely spending his money lavishly in having "a good time." But the great day came and passed without any unusual development. The next day the victim of misplaced confidence found he hadn't "gone up" in the way he expected, but in another had "gone up" completely. He was *sans* money, *sans* clothes, *sans* office, *sans* business. The shock was too much for him, and in a day or two he left town, and since then has never dawned on the vision of any Altonian. Faith is a good thing, but a little common sense in with it "makes it more binding."

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Patti has had more diamonds. The Czar of Russia gave her a bracelet of sapphires and diamonds to match that given by the opera subscribers at her benefit.

[For The Post.]

A RETURN.

I.

We parted here, the sun looked down and smiled,
And as its glances round us shed
A radiant glory mild, good-bye was said.

How sweetly bloomed the blossoms in the dell;
How sparkled like a fairy's sheen,
The sea-waves, as there fell, the sun-set's scene.

And now, afar, I saw his good ship speed,
And with a fare-well sadness then
Watched its white sails recede, to space again.

II.

Well, two long years, in watching sped along,
And still I listened for his feet,
And merry sailor song, with music sweet.

The twilight shadows deepened on the hill;
The spring-time flowerets bloomed once more;
The streamlet by the mill sang as before.

But I must wander through the bloom alone,
For on the harbor's sandy bar,
No ship had come:—with moan, I gazed afar.

III.

Four years had left their changes on my brow,
And heart was sick with hope deferred
I ceased to watch for now, was Faith unheard,

And now I wandered to the church to pray,
And as I bowed before the rail,
In thought I saw that day,—a spectre pale.

Then with a burst of untold agony
I banished all the inward strife
And with strange harmony, found peace in life.

IIII.

This hour I say a ship come slowly in
To anchor on our rocky shore,
And thought what might have been, in days of yore.

When oh! I saw a well-known form come near,
And with a cry of joy, I wept,
At last the struggling fear, was gone and slept.

'Tis over now, the bitter pain. He lives,
And happy eyes are raised above
To One, Who strangely gives, the power to love.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

BOYTON'S ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL—WHY HE FAILED.

The following interesting extracts giving the particulars of the hazardous feat of swimming the British channel, attempted by Captain Boyton of the Life-saving Service at Atlantic city, are given by a London correspondent of the New York Tribune:

The Captain paddled rapidly out of port, feet foremost. I met him not far off in the Channel, for I happened to be crossing from the other side by the night express. All we knew about it on board our steamer was a rocket signal, responded to by a flight and a burning of blue-lights. But as we supposed it was near the hour of starting, we readily conjectured who was saluting us. He carried nothing with him but his sail, and drew supplies as he wanted them from the steamer. At first he went ahead of the steamer, then it was thought safer he should follow. Communications are kept up with the speaking trumpet. At half-past four Boyton set his sail and was making good progress: the morning lovely, ships passing, the English coast seven miles astern after two hours' journey. At 7:15 Captain Boyton telegraphed by carrier pigeon: "Going along splendidly. Fourteen miles out, and nine distant. In good spirits, and smoking. Cape Grisnez in sight."

If you look at the map, a journey from Dover to Calais seems a simple thing enough. Between those two ports the silver streak of sea is only 22½ miles broad, and there is not the slightest doubt that Capt. Boyton can get into his life dress and propel himself with his paddle through 22½ miles of still water. It is in that little word still that all the peril lies. The Strait of Dover is the tube of a huge double-mouthed tunnel. The tides of the Atlantic pour through it into the North Sea and back again from the North Sea into the Atlantic with extreme velocity. There is never a moment when there is not a current of some kind running. The direction and force of them cannot be foretold with perfect accuracy on any given day. They are stronger during spring tides than during neap tides, of course, but they are affected by the winds and by the configuration of the shores and of the bottom. They run in at least one part of the channel, over the Ridge, both ways at the same time—that is, a current sets from one slope of the Ridge where the water is not more than four fathoms deep to the English shore, and from the other to the French shore. The speed of the currents is much greater than the speed Capt. Boyton can get up. He could not make any headway for a moment against them. He could not pass through them transversely at a rate which would enable him to take a direct course from one shore to the other—not even a steamer going 16 knots an hour can do that. He could not make the transit in one tide, or in two. It was necessary therefore to enter into a very nice calculation of the day and hour at which he should start to enable him to avail himself to the utmost of the favorable currents, and subject himself to the least influence of those which were hostile to him. The crucial point was the Ridge. The Captain must reach the Ridge at a point and a state of the tide which would insure his meeting the current to the French shore, and not the current which would send him back to the English shore.

The conditions, unhappily, were not favorable, and there was an accident at the very start. Not a minute later than 3, said the Frenchman, to get away from Dover Pier. But a most prosaic circumstance retarted the departure. The Captain had been advised, for greater warmth during such long exposure, to wear thicker stockings than usual, and he found a difficulty in persuading them to go inside of his uniform. He was so long in dressing that it was nigh twenty minutes past 3 when he entered the water. I dare say we should have heard nothing of this had the crossing been effected; but as it was not, and as the calculations of the French pilot seemed to be at fault, the blame is all—or nearly all—thrown on these unlucky thick stockings.

There were, to be sure, other good reasons for failure. Capt. Boyton was ill when he started; bilious, in fact, if I may venture to translate into plain English his doctor's certificate that he was suffering from slight hepatic derangement. It is clear that biliousness is not a good state of body for a man to be in who is to be shut up in an air tight rubber dress for 15 hours, and to be called on for steady muscular exertion all that time. Then the weather, good at first, turned nasty. Success depended, among other things, on good pilotage. The voyager was by no means wholly at the mercy of the currents. The Captain could not make head against them, but could move through or across them, or at an angle with the general line in which they were flowing. The steamer was to show him the way, but presently the steamer lost her way—or is said to have lost it—and then what? Matters went well till about 8 o'clock, or an hour after the pigeon telegram had been sent off. Then the surface of the water roughened, and fatigue began to steal over the Captain. At 9, he stopped paddling and hailed the steamer for brandy and water. The doctor went off to him and found him drowsy. His sail was taken in, and he rested himself by holding on to the side of the boat for some 20 minutes. There was an impression on the steamer that it was all over, but they knew little of the Captain's resolution and power of endurance. Presently he hoisted sail and set out once more, it being a quarter to 10. The fact that he was now on the Ridge, and on the wrong side of it—owing to that unlucky twenty minutes spent on the stockings—was judiciously concealed from him. So far as I can make out, he was now actually being sucked back to the English shore—all the while manfully paddling and sailing on, as he supposed, in the contrary direction. The pilot was for picking him up and transporting him in the steamer straight across the treacherous network of currents in which he was now caught, but this was an evasion of difficulties, to which the Captain's brother and friends would not consent. Still less would he himself have consented had he known what was proposed. Then a mist came on, and after that nobody on board the steamer seems to have known—or to have been willing to tell—what their position was, how far they were from the French coast, and whether they were drifting toward it or away from it. The sea was rough and night coming on. The captain of the steamer declared it would be dangerous for his men to remain in a boat astern—the only means of keeping Capt. Boyton in sight. The pilot declared that after daylight he would not be responsible for Capt. Boyton's safety. The two were seemingly at variance about the position of the ship, though agreed that the time had come to put a stop to the experiment. There was a consultation, shared in by the journalists on board, which resulted in a determination that the gallant fellow outside must be taken on board. His brother protested. When the captain was told he remonstrated even more energetically, alleging that he was good for another twelve hours. At last he was told plumply that nobody knew where he was, or which way the currents were carrying him, and that it was pure chance whether he would reach the French coast or the English, or be left buffeting about in mid-channel. To this statement he perforce yielded, but before going on board paddled round the steamer at a speed to prove that he still had plenty of strength left. At 6:15 he was taken in, having traveled, it is computed, not less than 50 miles of actual distance, and having been just 15 hours in the water. On examination, says his physcian, he was perfectly calm and collected, and showed no signs of distress. He was perspiring freely, his respiration was natural, pulse 80 and feeble, temperature 97. In the Doctor's opinion he could have continued his exertion six hours longer. He was rolled up in a blanket and put into a berth, and upon the steamer reaching Boulogne resumed his swimming dress, and went ashore as if nothing had occurred, and was enthusiastically received.

It is stated that he will renew the attempt in a contrary direction, and in the hope of more favorable tides, and currents, and winds.

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A PETRIFIED FOREST.

About midway between two popular summer resorts in California, Mark West Springs, Sonoma County, and Calistoga Springs, Napa County, is to be found one of the uniquest curiosities of this wonderful land. It is the celebrated petrified forest, situated in the heart of a wild and mountainous region. At a distance it appears like a mass of fallen trees, and on approaching closely broken sections of prostrate pines with their stumps standing *in situ* look as if a wind storm had suddenly swept through the forest, snapped their stems, and thrown them to the ground. Examining one of the stumps, the circles indicating the annual growth may be plainly counted, and the exact age of the tree determined. Passing on to a fallen trunk, every knot and fissure in the bark is as clearly visible as though the woodman's ax had felled the tree but yesterday, while around, thickly strewing the ground, lie fragments,—chips and broken pieces of wood,—evidently the work of a wood-cutter. But all are turned to solid stone; stems, stumps, slivers, and sticks, all ring when struck, with a metallic sound, and are simply silicified rock.

The largest of these trees that has yet been measured is 11 feet in diameter. Occasionally a trunk has been split into lengths of from 3 to 7 feet, but the cracks separating the sections are so slight that unless closely examined they would avoid discovery. The general color of the petrefactions is a grayish white, but there is a single exception in a tree that has the appearance and quantities of stone-coal. The proprietor of the forest declares that it burns as well as the best variety of coal. The inclosure where these curiosities lie is cleared of underbush, but contains many living specimens of oak, pine, manzanita madrona, and other trees peculiar in the vicinity.

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Mrs. Smith says she celebrates her wooden wedding every day. She married a stick, and that's how it is.

APRIL AS IT SHOULD BE.

Jewel-like the rain-drops glisten;
Joyously I sit and listen,—
Listen to the glad refrain
Beat upon the window-pane;
"April showers
Bring May-flowers."

Ah, to me this merry drumming
Speaks of brighter days soon coming,—
Coming to confirm the truth
Of the legend taught in youth;
"April showers
Bring May-flowers."

Happy thoughts are in me welling
At the tale the rain is telling,—
Telling o'er and o'er again
As it taps the window-pane;
"April showers
Bring May-flowers."

To and fro the birds are winging;
Hearken to their blithesome singing!—
Singing, as they soar away,
This inspiring roundelay;
"April showers
Bring May-flowers."

Sunbeams through the rifts are streaming,
Adding to the rain-drops' gleaming;
Gleaming sun and glittering rain
Each repeat the glad refrain;
"April showers
Bring May-flowers."

—Old and New.

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WHAT THE BIRDS SAY.

Do you ask What the birds say?
The sparrow, the dove,
The linnet and the thrush say, "I love, and I love!"
In the winter they are silent, the wind is so strong;
What it says I don't know but it sings a loud song.
But green leaves and blossoms,
And sunny warm weather,
And singing and loving
All come back together.
But the lark is so brimful of gladness and love,
The green fields below him, the blue sky above,
That he sings, and he sings, and forever sings he,
"I love my love, and my love loves me."

—Coleridge.

FARM NOTES.

SMALL FRUITS ON THE FARM.

The Small Fruit Recorder says: "To advise a farmer to grow small fruits for market, and at the same time carry on his farming operations, is something we will not do. But there are hundreds and thousands of farmers who have a natural taste for fruit-growing, and to whom farming has become a drudgery—especially that class who are not strong, to whom a change is desirable and necessary.

"To these we would say, if you are living within three or four miles of a good home market, and cities not far away by rail or steamboat, a change to fruit-growing will be both profitable and pleasant. The first thing to do, is to rent out most of your land, or let it out on shares, reserving your home, and say ten to twenty acres of land for your fruit-growing operations, and if you have a love for the business and go at it systematically and energetically, you will make more money from ten acres of land, than you have ever made from your farm, and that, too, with less real hard work.

Plant only of leading, well-tried sorts that are hardy and productive, give them good cultivation and plenty of mulch, and you will reap a large reward, and too, this kind of work makes less hard work for the women folks, and besides, supplies the table with fruit daily through out the year."

SETTING GRAFTS.

When once understood, "grafting" is as easy as falling off a log. Still the conditions must be carefully attended to if success is to be achieved. Stocks, or limbs to be grafted, not over two inches in diameter, should be cut off at the distance of four inches. A fine saw should be used. Incline the saw so that the stump will shed the rain. The bark must be uninjured. With a sharp knife smooth off the stump. Take a caseknife, which is as good as any, place it across the heart of the stock, and force down with a wooden mallet. We use a very narrow screw-driver for keeping open the split. Shape the scion wedge-fashion both ways, keep the bark intact. We make a shoulder as far up as the scion is shaved; it is not so strong, but insures growth. The inside of the bark of both scion and stock must meet across. Set the scion, at a slight angle spreading from each other. When the stock is small and only one scion inserted, place a piece of wood on the opposite side. If the slit does not close up, tie round a cotton string to keep it tight upon the graft. Cover with wax every part of the cut wood and slit. In three weeks' time go over the grafts and rewax if needed. It is air and rain getting in that destroy. Where the limb to be grafted is from two to four inches over, it should be cut say six inches from the tree, and from four to six scions may be inserted—[Germantown Telegraph.

REMEDY FOR CABBAGE WORMS.

Hellebore, lime, salt and similar substance have been used with varied success for the destruction of cabbage worms. It is now stated that bran and buckwheat flour answer the same purpose better than any other remedies that have been tried. The bran is simply dusted over the infested cabbages as soon as the worms make their appearance. If the worms are very thick, about a handful of bran is required to each cabbage head and sometimes it is necessary to go over the plants the second time. A hundred weight of bran is sufficient for an acre. It must be applied when the worms are young. When they are full grown or very strong, it does not appear to affect them. The buckwheat flour is sifted upon them by means of a sieve, in the evening or in the morning—when the dew is on the plants. If one application does not destroy the worms a second should be made. It is palpable that wheat flour, fine Indian meal or any other pulverulent farinaceous substance would have the same effect.—[American Garden.

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.

The following is a wash used by William Saunders, of the Government gardens at Washington. But half a bushel of lime and four pounds of powdered sulphur in a tight barrel, slacking the lime with hot water, the mouth of the barrel being covered with a cloth; this is reduced to the consistency of ordinary whitewash, and at the time of application half an ounce of carbolic acid is added to each gallon of the liquid. Mr. Saunders says: "I generally apply it in the spring, before the leaves make their appearance, but I am convinced that it would be more effective if applied later, but then it is difficult to do so when the tree is in foliage." Mr. Saunders applies the wash not only to the stem of the tree but, to some extent, to the main branches.

POTATO BUG.

A correspondent of the Kentucky Live Stock Record says that the experiment of planting every third row of potatoes in hemp has been tried, and found to be a perfect protection of the potatoes from the ravages of the bug. This experiment was tried last year by two prominent farmers of Woodford county, and proved a perfect success. There is something in the growing hemp which the bugs can not stand, and hence they did not visit the patch, while they destroyed another patch of potatoes, near by, in which there was no hemp sown. Let the experiment be thoroughly tested this spring. The yield of hemp seed will more than compensate for the trial.

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VARIETIES.

Many young ladies who are seized with the spelling mania should try to spell their mothers at the wash-tub.

French girls who have no dowry seldom get married, for husbands in that country are a cash article, and command a high price.

The tenor and soprano in a Boston choir are to be married soon. A wag says: "They met by chants the usual way. Perhaps if they were to in-choir of some married man they might not duet."

A Milwaukee beauty, who visited West Point last fall, displays a string of forty-three Government brass buttons. She claims that every button represents a desperately love-sick cadet.

Six and a half feet of a bride stood before the altar in a Paris church the other day and promised to love, cherish and obey three feet and a quarter of bridegroom; and that is the long and short of it.

Frankie (aged four): "Mamma, a lady at school kissed me to-day." Mamma: "Did she? I hope you kissed her back." Frankie (indignantly): "Kissed her back! No, I didn't; I kissed her mouf."

A five-year old girl of this city had her hair cut a few days ago, and was seen digging a hole in the garden, and on being asked what she was doing, said: "I am planting this hair to make a little child grow.—[N. O. Times.

San Francisco had a spelling match, in which the worst speller was to have the prize, which was a copy of Josh Billings's book. "Virtue" was one of the words given out, and the man who spelled it "Beechertilton" was awarded the prize.

A New Orleans woman's insanity induces her to shout "Stop thief!" whenever she sees anybody running in the street, and several staid old men, upon starting briskly for a horse car, have been chased and captured in consequence of her outcries.

Mr. John W. Sedgwick, a Washington gentleman, has bequeathed $10,000 to Miss Belle Sherman, of St. George's county, Md., in recognition of assistance rendered by her several years ago on the occasion of a severe fall of the testator from a horse, from the effects of which he lay for some time unconscious.

How sweet is a perfect understanding between a man and wife and a complete equality in all things. He was to smoke cigars when he wanted them, but he was to give her ten cents every time he indulged in one. He kept his word, and every time she got fifteen cents ahead he would borrow it and spend it. And so were they happy.

Captain Boyton, whose exploits in a life-saving dress in the English Channel have made such a stir in Europe, has been awarded the gold medal of the Humane Society of Boulogne, France. A lecture was delivered by him April 12, at the Hall of the Etablissement des Bains in that city. The hall was overflowing with an English, French and American audience, and all the French authorities were present.

Here is a French lady's excuse for eloping with M. Achille: "Had I found my husband a man like M. Achille, I should not have failed in my duties; but he was nothing—a mere nothing. What would you have me *do?* My husband would go to his occupation early in the morning; when he returned he was instantly asleep. Besides, he took snuff to excess, and refused to wear a night-gown."

A soft-headed youth residing in Sangamon County, Ill., has gone melancholy mad for love of Bessie Turner, brought on by reading her evidence in the Beecher trial. One night recently he made a clumsy figure of his bed clothing and carried it from room to room for several hours. Finally he kicked it down two flights of stairs and into the cellar, yelling as he stood at the door of the latter apartment: "Why Bessie, you tumbled down! Didn't you?"

The Calais (Me.) Times says that during the winter the water under one end of the bridge at that place froze in one mass from the level of high water down to the bed of the river. As a result of spring weather the water under the ice, detaching it from the bottom; and when the tide came in it rose with the water, lifting the bridge with it into the air some six inches, breaking the stringers, cracking the gas mains, and doing other damage. When the tide went out the ice settled against the pier, crowding it some two feet out of place towards the channel of the river. After the tide had left the ice some parties measured the cake and found it over twenty-eight feet in thickness.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May, 1 1875.

We acknowledge the receipt of a number of valuable Congressional documents from Gen. Negley.

We regret to learn that Hon. I. H. Rawlings, a Democratic member of the House from Blair county is seriously afflicted with typhoid fever and that his case is critical. Mr. R. is a resident of Hollidaysburg.

We are told that Williams resigned for the purpose of going to Oregon as a candidate for United States Senators. But Congress for the future will not be the rich placer it once was, Mr. Williams should remember that.

The death of Hon. Andrew Snyder, member of the House at Harrisburg from Northampton county, was caused from an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Snyder was a Democrat, forty-five years old, and leaves a large family. This is the eighth death among the representatives elected in November last.

The Chairman of the Radical State Committee has sent a circular letter to all the Radical papers in the State telling them not to act on the defensive, and not to try to explain anything, as such a course will endanger Republican success next year. Very well. We will see how long these instructions will hold.

Dr. Kenealy ought to be entirely satisfied about this Tichborne business. Both sides are unanimous. Out of the four hundred and thirty-four members of Parliament present, one was in favor of opening the Tichborne case and four hundred and thirty-three were opposed. As Mr. Spikes of Illinois would say, "that is unanimous on both sides of the question."

We have received a copy of the pamphlet laws of Pennsylvania for 1875, a volume of 65 pages and embracing fifty-nine acts and three joint resolutions. When the Radicals had their own way in both houses, the number of acts and joint resolutions reached about five thousand and it required a volume of from fifteen hundred to two thousand pages to print them. In the mere matter of printing the laws alone, the Democrats of the House have saved thousands of dollars.

A Washington special says that Post-Master-General Jewell is still pushing the investigations into post-office frauds, and has already discovered that a large number of contracts, submitted at different times, have been taken from the files or have otherwise very mysteriously disappeared. The examinations thus far show a loose way of conducting business, and naturally excite suspicion that some further developments will be reached. During the present Administration it has grown to be a habit to steal or destroy documents, whenever an investigation is likely to be made. The attempts to burn the Navy Department, which were so often repeated, were undoubtedly for the purpose of destroying tell-tale documents and the work was no doubt accomplished, as will come out one of these days.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the Philadelphia Times says that the bills providing for the maintenance of the Deaf and Dumb Institution and the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia, the Dixmont Hospital and the Pittsburgh Deaf Mute Institution all failed to reach the Governor, owing to the confusion prevailing in the House during the closing days of the session. Now it so happens that there is no truth whatever in this statement. None of these bills failed on account of the confusion in the House. If they were lost or stolen, or delayed, it was in the Senate. The President of Dixmont Hospital assures us that the House did its whole duty with regard to the Dixmont appropriation. After the bill went to the Senate, and just at the close of the session there, an amendment was tacked on which killed the appropriation, and we have good reasons for saying that all the above appropriations were killed in the same or some similar way in the Senate by parties who did not want them to pass, for the purpose of making party capital against the Democrats.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Not a great many months ago the Radical Republican newspapers and the leaders of the party in Washington and nearly all over the United States were jubilant, bold, and arrogant; taunting the Democratic party, as a defunct institution, as a thing repudiated by the people, and by no means to be tolerated in the highest political circles. Now the same newspapers and the same leaders are overflowing with quite another and different feeling, and the theme which engages their whole attention is—"How to save the Republican party. Why is this, and how is this, and what's is the matter?"

It is not our business to point out the means of saving the Republican party. We do not believe its salvation as a political organization to be within the bounds of possibility. We do not believe that the people of the United States wish it to be saved, or that there is any way by which a majority of the voters of the Union can be brought to sanction its past acts, or to risk it in power in the future.

We may ask, whither has gone all the proud and supercilious boasting of the great party, with its two-thirds majority in both branches of the national Legislature, its Legislatures, and Governors, in nearly every State, and with its President, prompt to respond to every movement which afforded a show of perpetuating the power of that party in our government; and why has it gone? Why are not the newspapers and leaders of that party still jubilant? Why do they not still refer to the Democratic party as dead? Why do they not still sing hosannas to their distinguished President?

When these, and similar questions can in reason be asked, does not the fact, afford food for serious reflections? Effects are not without causes. The primary cause of all is that the Radical Republican party has been a party of deceit; and being in full power nearly all over the Union, they for a long time practised their deceit upon the people with impunity; because they were not understood, and because much of their reckless extravagance and rascality was unknown. Thousands of men having full faith in the Democratic doctrines of fair play to all, believed, that Grant's government intended and meant that very thing. It took long years of suffering and grinding taxation to rouse the masses to a true sense of the real condition of things in our government. Corruption, is what has destroyed the Republican party in the estimation of citizens of all classes, and they are thinking of the remedy. It is obvious upon even moderate reflection that the remedy is not in the power of the Republican party; notwithstanding many good men in that party would be glad to see honest and good government brought back under Republican rulers. It cannot be; and the people generally know this. Hence the revolution which is going on and bringing to the front, men who see that their only hope is through the success of the Democratic party; without which real reform and honest government are impossible. The more the people reflect and examine the Republican record the more certain will the dereliction of the party in power stand out.

THE STATE TREASURY.

Our dispatches from Harrisburg yesterday morning, stated that the sub-Committee of the Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the State Treasury, met at the office of the State Treasurer on Thursday, at three o'clock, and were informed by State Treasurer Mackey, that as members of the Legislature they were at liberty to make an investigation to satisfy themselves and the public as to the integrity of the Treasury, on condition if they found the Treasury intact, they would give him a certificate to that effect. He denied the right as a Committee and would not allow any outside party designated by the Committee to make an examination.

This was a very brilliant piece of strategy upon Mr. Mackey's part, although his idea of the true intent and meaning of the proposed investigation is not as brilliant as it might be. Mr. Mackey should understand, if he does not, that it is not proposed to investigate Robert W. Mackey, so much as it is to investigate the Treasury, and the manner in which it has been carried on—the system upon which it has been conducted for the past twelve or fifteen years. This is what the people of the State want to know, and what they are entitled to know, and what they will know before the spirit of enquiry, that is now in them, dies out.

This, or some similar objection, it was expected would meet the Committee on the threshold of the Treasury. The Senate refused to authorize, by joint resolution the proposed investigation, and this to be made the basis for opinions from the Attorney-General, or from other quarters, that the present Committee have no authority to make an investigation—that it has no right to send for person and papers, enforce its orders and compel witnesses to answer under oath. The House has done its duty in the matter of investigation, but the Senate stood aloof to prevent it, but whether it will be presented yet remains to be seen.

Mr. Mackey's offer to let the Committee look at his books and then give him a certificate of good character as a book-keeper, is a very generous one. There is no one in the State foolish enough to believe that Mr. Mackey's books show anything wrong, or indicate that the public moneys have been misused. The books of the Treasury are only an incidental matter in the investigation. They are not at all likely to be chief testimony. They of course will show the amount of money received and the amount of money disbursed between the beginning and the end of the fiscal year, but they will not show how and to whose profit a large portion of the money was used during the interim; and that is precisely what the people of this State want to know.

And this is precisely what Mr. Mackey tells the Committee they shall not find out. He says in effect to the Committee: "Gentlemen, here are my books; as members of the Legislature you may look at them; inspect them, and if you find them correct give me a certificate of the fact; if they are not correct you are to say nothing about it; for, recollect, you are not examining them as a Committee of the Legislature, but as privileged private citizens. But you are to ask me no questions; you are not to put me under oath and ask me how I have used the money that is fully accounted for in these books, you are to put nobody else under oath for you have no authority to do so. I do not recognize your right to ask me questions under oath and will not answer them."

This is the way Mr. Mackey proposes to have the Treasury system investigated, and this is the way not to investigate it. The investigation must be conducted outside the books mainly, its object being to break up the system whereby the public moneys have been used for private gain. Mr. Mackey is not the author of this system, and no one pretends that he is. He inherited it from his predecessors, and we doubt not has found it a profitable system, for unless appearances are remarkably deceptive, he has saved a very handsome fortune out of a niggardly fixed salary, since he has been in office, just as his predecessors for the past thirteen years have done.

Now it so happens that the books of the Treasury will not show how these fortunes have been made, with the probable exception of W. H. Kemble. They may possibly show the "sweating" process by which he made a handsome thing out of the transformation of the gold bonds of the State into bonds payable in greenbacks. But outside of the books and with the aid of witnesses that the Committee can secure, this whole system can be laid bare and broken up, and this is what the people of the State have been demanding for years—this is what the House tried to accomplish in the proposed investigation, and this is what the Senate tried to prevent in refusing to pass a joint resolution, and Mr. Mackey's action is the first result of the Senate's refusal, "as it was ordered from the first."

By reference to the 14th Section of the IX. Article of the Constitution it will be found that it is provided that "The making of profit out of the public moneys or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law by any officer of the State, or member of officer of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law, but a part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold office for a period of not less that five years." This is the key to the investigation in hand, and any man can see that the mere inspection of the Treasurer's books will throw no light whatever upon it. But there is a way of finding out whether this provision of the Constitution has been violated, and that is by putting the State Treasurer under oath and enquiring of him whether he has loaned any of the State's money to private individuals or corporations and derived profits therefrom. Certain other parties can be placed under oath and required to answer whether they have borrowed the public funds from the Treasurer, and if so how much, and what interest was paid therefor, and then by an inspection of the books it will be seen whether the State or whether private individuals have profited by these monetary transactions.

In this way the system can be traced all the way back, as contemplated in the resolution of investigation; the people will be enlightened as to what has been done with their money, and then the proper legal steps can be taken to break up the system and apply the proper remedy. Of course, this point cannot be reached by the mere inspection of the books, that of themselves show nothing, and the Committee will be foolish to investigate according to Mr. Mackey's plan. The investigation must be thorough, and the evil complained of must be broken up. The action of the Senate and the delays caused by Mr. Mackey's refusal, and other similar obstructions may delay a thorough investigation for a little while, but it must come at last. The people have decreed it, and they will allow no one to stand in contempt of that decree.

—Since the above was written we learn that the Committee visited the State Treasury as they supposed, by invitation of the Department—but it turns out that Mr. Mackey repudiated the action of his Chief Clerk, when he found an expert accountant accompanying the Committee. He agreed to let the members of the Committee as members of the Legislature and as privileged citizens see his books, but refused to let any outsider have a glimpse at them. The members of the Committee, so far as we are aware, do not pretend to be expert accountants. Perhaps there is something in the books.

A CENTENNIAL FEATURE.

The ingenuity of the country is being stimulated to invent novelties for the coming Centennial. Enterprising men and persevering women are willing to "roam the world over, and cross the wide-ocean" to add relics and remains to the Nations' Bazar. To this end, the "oldest" having its own Centennial in view, has contributed an idea, which we think ought to be nurtured, which is, the introduction of the colored individual as a central object of admiration. There is no distinct plan suggested, but it states, there is room for the "finest artistic taste and skill, in providing such a display." It says an "eloquent address is not enough, it is too ephemeral." It wants something "that will appeal to the eye, that will typify history." That is it exactly, and what could be more appropriate than the individual himself. Make a pyramid of them, near some flowing fountain, reposing upon a bank of violets, "stealing and giving odor." Let the base be composed of Centennarians, there are plenty of them, and one at least of those perennial characters known as Washington's body servants, he would tipify history, more accurately than sounding words or dumb brass. He could recite

> "When now I think what now I am
> And what I used to wos
> I think I've thrown myself away
> Without sufficient cos."

He might tell of the time he had plenty to eat, and how often since he had gone supperless to bed, as an evidence of the progress of the past one hundred years. He might tell of the time when the ships of New England, whitened the African coast in search of his brethren, to rescue them from bondage, giving in exchange rum and beads. Excellent specimens of a more recent growth can easily be procured from the Sunny South to give shape to the column, and present if not a comely, a living reality of the beginning and end of the century. No Curtis' eloquence or Roger's statuary is necessary to impress upon the forty milions of our people, all of whom are expected to be at the Centennial, the moral, intellectual and physical growth of the colored race, so long as the identical individual is at hand on such moderate terms.

The Gazette does not often give us an opportunity to commend its suggestions, but for once, and we hope it will more frequently occur, we cordially endorse its project and hope Messrs. Morell and Bigler will incorporate it in their programme.

GRANT DESIRES DEMOCRACY TO RULE.

This heading is founded on what has recently taken place in Washington, showing Grant's determination that no other Republican politicians shall become the President to fill his shoes. He may or may not want to be the Republican nominee; that will depend upon one thing only; namely, whether he shall continue to regard his chances of re-election to be good, or otherwise; but there can scarcely be a doubt, that he intends to use his whole influence, and the patronage of the Administration, to break down Blaine, Morton, Cameron, Butler, or any other prominent Republican politician who may undertake to supercede him; even if it results in the strengthening of the Democratic candidate for the office. There is another point which is growing daily in importance, and which some of Grant's adherents have not failed to mark; it is this: that, gradually, the truth is dawning upon the popular mind that Grant as a President is a conspicuous failure, in every attribute of true statesmanhip; and that this fact must ere long come to be generally conceded. The power of plundering, and of distributing public plunder is soon to be checked, if not entirely stopped, by a Democratic House of Representatives; and those adherents now in office who have had their arms deep down in the public Treasury, begin to feel that their occupation is nearly gone.

These hitherto would-be appointees to expected fat offices, begin to think, if not to say, sour grapes. The Grant rush is over, and soon some other sun will be worshipped by the hangers on of politics, whom no man can escape. Grant's politics were always easy, anyhow; something like his military uniform; he can put them on or lay them aside as it suits his convenience. He was, or claimed to be a Democrat, before he was taken up by the Radicals; and now, when the leaders of that crumbling concern, the Radical Republican party, are quarreling over the succession, no one need wonder if he should so act as to strengthen the Democratic cause. To be sure his natural Democracy has been plated over with a thick coating of Radicalism; but time is rapidly weaning that off; and if Grant be well rubbed during the next two years, he may retire from office almost as pure a Democrat as he was when he slipped in on the war-wave, amid the remarkable excitement natural to the period. His Democracy however may have been very thin at the best period of his life, and therefore much burnishing might cause it to disappear altogether.

In 1868, the people wanted to reward Grant, and this they did by electing him President, not caring much about his politics; for he solemnly told them that he intended to be the people's President. True he forgot this afterward but the people have not forgotten it. Now things are reversed; Grant wants the people; and the people don't respond. The war wave has lost itself on the beach of popular common sense; and thousands of good and true men who once shouted for Grant, shout for him no more. They want no more Grant presidency.

If Grant by his acts, which are sure to be based upon selfishness, should favor the Democracy in the coming campaign, we need not fire a hundred guns in honor of the deed, for we may know, once for all, that he does not do so from any love he bears to the present Democratic party; but, as the Springfield Republican might express it—from pure cussedness. When a third class man with second class advisers, is about to take position in a political campaign, it is hard to say where he will be found. Such is Grant's case. Will the organs let us know, as soon as ascertained where we shall find Grant this time next year, or where he is now?

Grant, in view, of impending troubles in the ranks, has at length consented to unload some of his dead freight. Williams, his Attorney General, a very poor lawyer, but most vindictive partizan, is advised to seek the balmy air of Oregon, and come back if he can, into the Senate of the United States. Grant thinks if such creatures as Hipple-Mitchell can procure a seat there, surely Williams ought to go over the course in a landaulet. Mr. Kelly's term does not expire until March 4, 1877, now representing that State, but he may be provided that for otherwise. The World eulogizes Williams as follows:

> He has been the instrument of all the worst schemes by which the South has been robbed of the right of self-government and the passions and perils of the war have been revived for partizan advantage. It was he who concocted with Packard, Casey, and Durell the plot for the forcible seating of Kellogg in the Governorship of Louisiana; and when the investigation of that shameful affair was taken up by Congress, the Attorney-General, as Kellogg's captured correspondence revealed, was the most active agent and counsel of the usurpers. The wicked campaign of Hester, Beach, Hays, and Healy in Alabama was conducted under his personal direction. The operations of Major Merrill were guided by his instructions. It was he who distorted the Enforcement and Ku-Klux acts to vulgar electioneering purposes, and made the United States Government during a few months of last year one of the worst despotisms ever maintained under constitutional forms. The result of his prostitution of the law to personal and party ends was to bring the Administration into discredit all over the world, and destroy the confidence of the entire people in the integrity of his department. It is the gravest misfortune for a country when the citizens learn to distrust the chief officers of justice, and an instinctive popular consciousness of the mischief which Mr. Williams was doing was one of the principal causes of the demoralization of the Republican party.

NO CENTENNARIANS.

It is contended viciously and pertinaciously, by a Mr. Thoms, through the London Times, that no man or woman ever lived one hundred years, that it is a widespread and deep-rooted delusion. He demands something more than the word of the party whose waning faculties may not be fully trusted on the exact date of nativity. Baptismal registers are of course, proof, and we would suggest to the old coons who may desire to show off at the Centennial next year, to have their papers ready, and settle this impudent Mr. Thoms. Washington's body servants are growing scarce to be sure, but there must be plenty of people in this country who have lived one hundred years.

MINOR NOTES.

Among the names mentioned in regard to the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer is that of William Willis, Esq., of Perry county.

Twenty-four states are Democratic and eleven Republican, as represented by their delegations in the next Congress. A few years more and the Democrats will have the Senate.

The Postmaster General has received a large number of petitions from prominent Republicans of Atlanta, Ga., against the re-appointment of Sam Bard as postmaster at that place, and sustaining the appointment of Mr. Conley.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has lately rendered a decision to the effect that railroad sleeping car companies do not incur innkeepers responsibilities, and cannot be held liable for the value of property stolen from passengers.

The following gentlemen have been elected delegates to the Democratic State convention from Berks county: Wm. S. Ritter, W. H. Kelly, Solomon S. Kindt, Edwin M. Shollenberger, Adam Stein, Henry Brobst and Isaac Y. Kinser.

The experiment of transfusing blood has just been applied to General Frank Blair, who has for some time been prostrated with paralysis at his home at St. Louis. Six ounces of blood were injected into his veins, and the result is said to be favorable.

A querulous writer of Wheeling draws attention to the fact that the President has not honored the State of West Virginia with a government appointment of even second-rate importance; an omission which is characterized as an insult to a State which "stood as a living wall of protection to the North" during the civil war."

The Washington Star says that the legislative lunch case at Washington has been appealed by Speaker Campbell to the General Term of the District Court, and that the legal point will be made that all contracts made to furnish legislators with refreshments are void, as such refreshments are in the nature of a political bribe.

Washington telegram: After a few days' rest our peripatetic Government will again start on its travels. This it is announced that the President will go St. Louis to look after his stock farm, and make selections from his herds of cattle and droves of horses with which to stock the other new farm he has purchased in Prince Geoge, county, Maryland.

A letter in the Richmond Whig says "General Schofield, who is in command of the Pacific coast, made over $100,000 by speculating wisely in 'the great bonanza.' General Stoneman, having been retired from the army, resides near Los Angelos, in California, and his vast orange groves, now a source of profitable revenue, will be a large fortune to him ten years hence."

Mr. Lucius H. Scott, a well-known Free Mason, died at his house in Bristol, Pa., on Thursday, in the 81st year of his age. In December, 1858, he was elected Junior Grand Warden; in 1860 Senior Grand Warden; in 1862 Deputy Grand Master, and in 1864, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, succeeding in the latter office Mr. David C. Skerrett.

Even his own political sympathizers at the South seem to be recognizing that Pinchback has become too "protracted" an annoyance. At a lecture which he was recently widely advertised to deliver at Mobile, Ala., on the subject of "The Colored Race as a Political Element in the Republic," his audience was so small that he dismissed his hearers after delivering only part of his discourse.

Ex-Governor English, of Connecticut, who is now on his return from a Southern tour, gives the following encouraging report of the political status of Texas:

> "The people of Texas have seemingly forgotten that there ever was a war, and, from every act and expression, I glean the information that they welcome anybody who will come here to better their condition, regardless of any political association. It is a very rare thing for them to refer to a man's politics; not half so much as we in New England do."

The Army and Navy Journal, speaking of our war vessels in European waters, says in a very melancholy way:

> It may be desirable to show the flag occasionally, to remind our neighbors that we still have a navy afloat, but for making any impression by such a display the fleet which limited appropriations allow to be maintained there is useless, when placed by the side of the magnificent squadron of some other maritime nations cruising in those waters.

The President's speeches at Boston, Concord and Lexington are to be issued shortly in book form uniform with his famous addresses at Philadelphia and Elizabeth. The decision of the railroad company to collect fare from New York made it necessary to leave the official stenographer at that point, and the speeches will be printed therefore from the original manuscript.—Detroit Free Press.

There seems to have been a predecessor to the Pomeroy fiend in Boston. Drake the historian of that city, says there was there in 1725 a boy seventeen years of age, with all the traits of Jesse Pomeroy, who enticed three little children into by-places and tortured them. The penalty inflicted upon him was thirty-nine lashes at the cart's tail, twelve at the gallows, thirteen at two other places, and hard labor in the Bridewill for six months.

Reports come from Washington of a terrible series of outrages in the northern part of South Carolina. This time it is not the kind of outrages that the administration journals will care to make much of. The negroes have organized a regular band of plunderers, and they have murdered and robbed the farming people of the section, in a style that will equal any of the first-class efforts so eloquently dwelt upon by the Attorney General's outrage department last fall.

Washington was not a teetotaler, and in this respect Grant is a second Washington, if in no other. The following order was issued on the third anniversary of American Independence:

> Headquarters, New Windsor, }
> 4th July, 1779. }
>
> Dear Sir—To-day being the anniversary of Independence, you will be pleased to have it taken notice of by discharging thirteen pieces of cannon at one o'clock. I wish we had it in our power to distribute a portion of rum to the soldiers to exhilerate their spirits upon the occasion, but unfortunately our stock is too scanty to permit. I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant, Geo. Washington.

Mr. Evarts ought to be good authority with the average respectablity of the country, and if so, the following item ought to be pondered:

The Hon. William M. Evarts's remark that he did not think there were "100 men in this country who realize how near we are to a complete change in the form of our government," seems to meet the approval of the St. Louis Republican, for it says: "The approaching Presidential campaign will not merely decide whether this or that man shall occupy the Executive chair, whether this or that party shall hold the reins of power, but whether the Government as our fathers made it shall stand or fall. This is the issue, and the only issue, and unless the American people recognize it and act accordingly they deserve to share the fate which has overtaken all other republics and now threatens our own."

The transfer of the recumbent statue of General Robert E. Lee from Richmond to his grave at Lexington, Va., has been attended with ceremonies that show strikingly the affection with which his memory is cherished among Virginians. At Richmond a regiment of troops and civic organizations accompanied the box containing the statue to the railroad station, where it was placed in charge of ten students of the Richmond University as a guard of honor. The box itself was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and at every depot fresh flowers and wreaths were added by deputations of ladies. Among the committee receiving the statue at Lynchburgh was the Ex-Confederate General Jubal A. Early.

A San Francisco inventor has applied for a patent on a horse-brake of his contrivance. It is intended to control a horse in much the same way as a wagon is governed in its movements by a brake. A buckle with a belt is attached to the ring of the breeching on the left side of the horse, and the belt is continued around the latter's breast, where it is fastened to the martingale. Thence it passes to the right-hand side of the buggy seat, where it is caught by a buckle and a loop. When the reins are pulled tight the brake presses on the fore-legs of the horse immediately below the breast, stopping him instantly, and preventing him from rearing or kicking. Should the reins slip from the hands of the driver or break, the horse can be brought to a stand-still by pulling the strap which is buckled at the right hand side of the seat.

Henry Seybert, a citizen of Philadelphia, has conceived the idea of exhibiting his Centennial enthusiasm and immortalizing Henry Seybert at the same time. He has offered to place a bell and clock worth $20,000 in Independence Hall in commemoration of the Centennial, the bell to be rung upon the 4th of July, 1876, as a herald of the festivities. The people of Philadelphia want the bell, but some of them object to the manner in which Seybert has advertised himself upon it, for he makes a condition that the bell and clock shall be inscribed:

> Presented to the City of Philadelphia for
> the Belfry of Independence
> Hall, in the names of
> Adam and Mariah Sarah Seybert, and Caroline, their daughter,
> By their son and brother."

The Council, however, had no scruples, and agreed, in their Centennial ardor, to take the bell, clock and Seybert's free advertisement. So the names of the Seybert family are immortalized.

The Louisville Courier-Journal reports that Mrs. General McClellan writes many pages to her mother, Mrs. General Marcy, about her winter on the Nile. The Khedive has been most polite and attentive to General McClellan and family. He gave them permits to visit his wonderful gardens on the Nile. General and Mrs. McClellan have two interesting children—May, aged thirteen, and Max, aged nine. The party consists of the parents, children, a governess, and the Arabs, who have been guides as well as servants. They have navigated the Nile as far as boats penetrate. They have enjoyed uninterrupted good health and perfect happiness and content. The General will remain abroad with his family until August. On a former occasion they lived in Europe four years. Before going to Egypt, General and Mrs. McClellan were entertained at Florence by the Count and Countess Pizano, who own one of the finest places in Italy. The house is eight hundred feet long and as many wide. The frescoing was executed by Tintoretto and other famous painters.

ORVIL GETTIN' RICH.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Orvil L. Grant, the President's brother, has been in Washington for several days, and it is said that he claims he is doing a sort of missionary work as Indian agent in the Northwest that is, he is doing his work honestly and defeating the thieves who attempt to plunder the Indians. There are two sides, however, to the case, and Orvil's enemies say that he is getting rich out of his place. It has been suggested that Gen. Grant will do well to disavow any desire for a "third term" at once, so as to leave a chance of success to his party, if for no other reason, for the sake of his numerous relatives and intimate personal friends who are in office. With any Republican in the White House, Gen. Grant's relatives would be allowed to remain in their snug places, but an opposition President would doubtless send them, one and all, to shift for themselves in a cold and unsympathizing world.

INVESTIGATION FOILED.

HOW MR. MACKEY TREATED THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

(From Yesterday's Leader.)

Harrisburg, April 23.—A portion of the committee of the house of representatives appointed at the last session to make an investigation into the affairs of the treasury, yesterday afternoon called on State-treasurer Mackey and requested permission to prosecute their labor in accordance with the resolution under which they were empowered to act. The committee were accompanied by Mayor Powell, of Williamsport, an experienced and keen banker, as their accountant.

Mackey anticipated unpleasant revelations with an expert delving into his accounts and disputed the legality of the contemplated investigation. He peremptorily refused to recognize the commitee in their official capacity, but said they might examine his accounts as state-treasurer as private citizens. The committee insisted on their right to proceed with the investigation as contemplated by the House resolution, but the boss of the ring was inexorable, and they retired. The conduct o Mackey was contrary to the expectation of the investigators, they having been assured by the chief clerk, on their previous visit to the state treasurer, that no obstacles would be thrown in the way of an examination of the books and documents i the department. The unembarrassed an confident bearing of the clerk impressed them with the firm belief that the action had the full sanction of his superior. He not only invited them to an examination of the books, but, in response to a question whether the sub-committee would be allowed to pursue the investigation, gave an earnest affirmative answer.

Mackey was informed that the sub-committee would be here yesterday, and hurried from Philadelphia to thwardt them i their designs if indications pointed to a vigorous overhauling of his accounts. When he saw that a banker had been engaged as accountant for the committee, h came to the conclusion that, in order t save himself he must refuse to recogniz their authority to investigate as a committee, and he promptly did so.

The committee (consisting of Messrs Reighard, Gunster and Smith, democrats and Chrisman, Republican), will mak no further effort to investigate until th induction into office of Audito general Temple, when they wil probably co-operate with that official, provided he should decide t exercise his authority in that respect, th law giving him fully power to audit th accounts of the State Treasurer.

UNEXAMPLED INJUSTICE.

The Baltimore Gazette thus puts th case of Fitz John Porter in the most pointed language, which we commend to ou readers, and especially to Republicans showing as it does the extreme littlenes of the President's heart:

"General Fitz John Porter by this tim must be convinced that his only hope justice lies in the future. With the soci and peculiar influence which John Pop the welcome visitor at the White Hous has with Grant; with Holt near at han brooding over past revenges and preser disappointments; pining, in fact, for som new and congenial employment, ther never has been much of a chance for Ge eral Porter to have his case reopened. B when his truest friend and neighbor, Governor Randolph, who first came to th rescue in the hour of darkest obloqu was elected to the Senate, and voted "no on the Louisiana question; and when Ge eral Porter himself was, in the city of To Murphy, put by the choice of Democratic Mayor into a pos tion of high distinction and responsibility, any minute infinitesimal chanc of justice was utterly extinguished. rumors are to be credited, the Presider has come to the harshest of all possible decisions on this question, and gives utterance to his opinions and feelings in th cruelest manner. "He is very much o posed to General Porter!" "He regar him as guilty of atrocious conduct;" an his Secretary of War, whom we once r garded as a gentleman, mildly suggeste not long since, he would be willing to l General Porter have a new Court if the were only a chance of having him shot Hunter and some of his fellows were wil ing to shoot before, but were afraid of M Lincoln's kind heart. There would be chance of a death sentence being revok now. The President would probably dri out to see it executed.

STAMPS ON CHECKS.

The matter of stamps on checks has last taken shape. The Secretary of th Treasury has advised Comptroller Kno that the examination of national banks b bank examiners, in order to ascertai whether checks are stamped as require by law, will, in his opinion, be advant geous to the Government and, it is hope meet the views of the banks. Consequen ly, the Comptroller will immediately giv directions to the bank examiners for th several districts in the course of their examination to inspect all checks and vouchers requiring a two-cent stamp and repo the facts to him. These reports will the be transmitted to the Commissioner of I ternal Revenue.

NEAT BUT NOT GUADY.

The Chicago Tribune, a first-class R publican organ, recites:

> A Washington dispatch states that A torney General Williams has tendered h resignation to the President. It is poss bly true, and, if so, well. If not true, the it is the country's loss. While this resi nation ought to have been filed long sinc and would certainly have been sent in b any other person in that office after his r jection as Chief Justice by the Senate, it better late than never. In filling the vacancy of Attorney General, it is to hoped the President will select a lawyer.

GRANT'S DISSOLVING CABINET.

A GENERAL BREAK-UP--THE SECRETAR OF STATE ANXIOUS TO RESIGN.

Washington, April 23.--It is reporte to-day on competent authority that Do Hamilton Fish, who it was suppose would stand by the sinking shi until the last, wants to resig and has determined upon that course. he does, Judge Edwards Pierrepont wi be appointed Secretary of State. If Secretary Fish should be prevailed upon to r main in the Cabinet, Judge Pierrepo will be made Attorney General. Th office has been offered to him and accepted If Fish goes out, it is on the programme t make E. R. Hoar Attorney General.

LABOR NOTES.

Providence, R. I., April 24.—The mi operatives at Natick and Arctic, who ar on a strike, have notified the Superintendents that they will return to work on Monday next.

London, April 24.—The colliery owner of South Wales have agreed to open thei pits to the miners at a reduction of fiftee per cent. in wages.

The strike of the cotton operatives a Blackburn has ended.

BITTERNESS.

Is it true I have built insecurely?
  Do no foundations remain?
Were the structures I planned so surely
  Founded and built in vain?

Have the waves, so madly careering,
  No pity for wrecks laid bare?
Ah! why are they ever appearing,
  To mock me in my despair?

Just as if my hopes were their vassals,
  They have felled them in their strife;
And the last was the lordliest of castles,
  Replete with the dreams of my life.

I watched, from my rampart and towers,
  The storms sweep over the main;
And, scorned, in my daintiest of bowers,
  The fury of wind and rain.

I saw the stars pale in their splendor,
  And die out in darkness above;
While music, entrancing and tender,
  Was soulless beside my love.

But my castles were crushed on the morrow—
  My hopes that were life to me;
I was mad in my first wild sorrow,
  And cursed the relentless sea.

I saw with powerless emotion,
  The wrecks strewn far and wide,
And I watched the foam-crested ocean
  Bear them away on its tide.

Remembrance and life are yet left me—
  Memories of sorrow alone;
Of the rest has the sea bereft me,
  Claiming my all as its own.

LACE.

A French author, M. Joseph Seguin, has recently written a very complete history of lace, and by means of photographic illustrations, has given one of the most perfect series of specimens ever collected. The author utterly repudiates the great antiquity claimed for lace by some authorities. Lace was unknown to artistic Greece, although the author admits that the non-existence of laces which are demonstrated to date from beyond a certain period need necessarily prove nothing, since the material is so perishable. But he rests his case on a solid argument when he asks us to turn to mediæval portraits. It stands to reason that the ladies and gentlemen who sat to eminent artists, generally tricked themselves out for the occasion in their richest raiment. Assuredly they would not neglect to wear their laces, especially, if ornaments so superb had just been coming into fashion. But, as matter of fact, we see nothing of lace in portraits before the latter half of the sixteenth century. Then, indeed, we see laces in all their glory in the great ruffs and sleeves worn alike by Italian princes and senators, by English nobles and the effeminately attired courtiers and mignons of the later Valois. Attached embroideries were in fashion, no doubt, from very early periods, and M. Seguin finds that much misapprehension has arisen from confounding technical terms and their legitimate meanings.

Both point and pillow laces, according to M. Seguin, had there origin in Venice, at a time when the merchant princes of the Republic in the lagunes still spent great fortunes in magnificently fostering every art that might take a place among the handmaids of their growing luxury. It is to Venice, he says, that France is indebted, as well for the education of her taste as for the importation of the chastest designs for all her richest fashions. The production of this incomparable lace still flourished in Venice in the seventeenth century. The Venetian Vinciolo brought volumes of his designs to France, where his countrywoman, Catherine de Medicis, took him under her warmest patronage. Certain cities, like Alencon and Sedan, soon became famous as seats of the industry, but the golden age of French lace was in the time of Louis XIV. The Grand Monarque, then in the flush of his enterprise, seconded cordially the enlightened exertions of his Minister Colbert. The lacemakers had no cause to complain of the lukewarmness of Royal patronage. The King, for once, had the excuse of an artistic and patrotic purpose for indulging his inborn love of magnificence. Belgium has been claimed as the birthplace of pillow lace, but M. Seguin thinks differently.

When Venice was inventing and France adopting, the unfortunate Flemings were smarting under an intolerable tyranny which gave them other things to think of than the creation of new industries. The revival of their prosperous activity dates from the accession of the House of Austria. Bruges, Ghent, Malines, &c., had taken the lead, but possibly Brussels began to make its famous point when Louis XIV. expelled the Protestants. However, when the manufacture was once set agoing it took root in the soil very kindly. Pillows with some 600 bobbins suited the painstaking character of the people, although they stuck chiefly to borrowed designs and modified much more often than they originated.

The English lace, Honiton, the most beautiful and costly of British made lace, was made in Devonshire, as far back as the sixteenth century, although it was then known by a different designation. Russian lace is said to be the most original as well as one of the most beautiful of modern laces. The rich vestments of the Greek clergy and the profuse decorations of their alters, afford the widest field for native talent in this direction.

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ANOTHER SPIRITUAL TRICK EXPOSED.

A London letter to the Cincinnati Commercial has the following:

The trick of a distinguished Spiritualist has been detected. This medium is a certain Mr. Williams, who has been making a good thing by placing on tables sundry musical instruments, which cut various antics when it is pitch dark. Williams goes out to evening companies, where all present know each other's good faith; his two hands are held by persons on each side, he has no confederate, and yet the movements go on in the center of the table. But a son of the late Baden Powell (one of the writers of the famous "Essays and Reviews,") discovered, a few evenings ago that Williams' was utilizing the peculiar way of joining hands in the dark, which he adopts—namely, the hooking of little fingers together. He edges the hands of his two neighbors toward each other; he then proposes to one of them softly to rest his little finger by substituting his first finger; when this change is made that neighbor's finger is readily hooked on to the forefinger of the same hand whose little finger is already holding the other. In the dark the persons each side of him who fancy they each hold a separate hand, are really holding on to different fingers of the same hand. William's other hand is thus left perfectly free to act as it pleases. Last night a friend and myself, fully let into the secret, were present at a seance, and had Williams between us. Sure enough the medium softly proposed a change of fingers, but the change was resisted. The consequence was that the poor medium speedily found that the conditions were unfriendly to any manifestations, left the house as soon as possible, and the seance came to—nothing. And it is by such tricks as these that millions are induced to believe that they are communicating with the invisible world! There is now not a medium of any fame in London whose fraud has not been exposed to the satisfaction of all except the large class of those who wish to be deceived.

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A SHARP LAWYER OUTWITTED.

Henry S. Hagert, Assistant District Attorney, has earned for himself in criminal prosecution a name that any lawyer might be proud of. Cool, sagacious, precise and wary—leading witnesses ever into traps where he catches them and squeezes out of them lies and deception, he has won some of the proudest victories ever achieved at the Philadelphia bar—has beaten the laboring and acute brain of Col. Mann, and worries even Lewis C. Cassidy. And yet against this man, so wise, so positive, so thoroughly sifting of evidence, there has sat in the old Court House since Saturday a girl who has completely outwitted him, and laughed in his face while she did it. She was a witness in the trial of Perpente, a man charged with criminal malpractice. Rather a pretty girl, with great big eyes, out of which her soul peeps with laughter at the vain endeavor of Henry S. Hagert, Assistant District Attorney, to bother her. It has been astonishing to listen to the girl. Lawyers out of the case—reporters grown callous with interminable injection of evidence and listening never except in the pursuit of the result of a case—court-room sitters and 'bummers—all have been surprised at the ready wit, the quick response, the sharp intellect of the young girl. Unanswerable to the dissection of Mr. Hagert and unimpressible and irresponsible to his questions, there has been no such witness as she ever seen in a Philadelphia court-room. Never certainly, one so self-possessed, so defiant, so quick in answer, so utterly repellant to a cross-examination so severe as only Mr. Hagert knows how to make. The case has been remarkable from the beginning—remarkable for reasons that cannot be published until it is over, but remarkable above all for the clearest, quickest and readiest-witted witness that ever kissed a book.—[Phila. Times.

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THE KING OF SWEDEN'S PROPOSED VISIT TO BERLIN.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says: "The rumors which have circulated here ever since the first announcement of the proposed journey of the King of Sweden to Berlin and St. Petersburg are now assuming, at least apparently, more consistency, and are, from vague guesses, coming into something like a definite shape. Nevertheless, I cannot yet guarantee the absolute correctness of the following information, which, however, I have thought of sufficient importance to communicate to you. It appears, then, that the visit of King Oscar II. to Berlin and St. Petersburg is to be made with a view to an arrangement in the first place of the vexed North-Sleswick question. The Danish part of this Duchy is to be returned to Denmark, after a plebiscite has taken place according to paragraph V. in the Treaty of Prague, 1866, and a mixed garrison of Danish and Swedish soldiers is to be placed in the strong fortifications on the island of Alsen, and on the Sundeved, the Sleswick coast opposite the island. It is then also reported that the King of Sweden will make an attempt to get Sweden, Norway and Denmark declared singly and jointly neutral, like Belgium and Switzerland, especially with a view to a Russo-Prussian war, which is here believed to be unavoidable sooner or later. If King Oscar should succeed in carrying out this programme, he would indeed have created for himself an everlasting name in the three Scandinavian kingdoms. It is, however, my duty to add that very little hopes of success are entertained here, and I am only speaking the strict truth when I state that in Danish circles there is a feeling of anxiety, which, personally, I consider unfounded, but which I cannot hide from myself is daily increasing in intensity."

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RUMORS OF A FIRE.

[St. Louis Republican.]

People do some very funny things at fires. The Pierrepont House, in Brooklyn, caught fire lately, and, though the flames were extinguished before much harm was done, the guests of the hotel improved the time to display a great deal of ridiculous human nature. **The building was well provided with fire escapes, but the frightened occupants of the rooms didn't remember it. One excited young gentleman clambered up into the cupola of the structure and there ensconced himself; another capered down the stairway and out into public view, clad elaborately in a night-gown and overcoat. One man pitched out on a neighboring roof an iron-bound trunk which required three men to lift after the scare was gone, and the Adonis of the hotel dashed down stairs almost undressed, but with a button-hole bouquet in his hand, while a lady rushed frantically from the neighborhood of danger with a band-box in one hand and her black hair in the other. The funniest case, however, was that of a guest, a stranger in the hotel. This man leaped wildly out of bed, and mistook the door of a closet for the door opening into the corridor. The door was locked, but the man resolved to make a desperate struggle for life; he wrapped his head in a pillow and bombarded the door, after the style of a battering-ram. The pillow split open, and it rained feathers in that room long after the fire was put out. A hotel conflagration is a magnificent test of character, certainly.**

EVEN the babies protest against their mothers having the right to vote. Lucy Stone, while delivering a public lecture in Providence recently, asked: "Shall women leave their children at home and neglect them while they go to vote?" An infant which had been sleeping peacefully, awoke at this precise point, and ejaculated a lusty "No-o-o!"

A WOMAN'S COMPLAINT.

I saw myself in the glass to-day,
  And I said, as I loosened my hair,
"Oh, that my face were a talisman,
  And he could have it to wear!"
For there is nothing that I would not give
  To fetter his restless heart;
For if his tenderness ever should fail
  The glory from life would part,

I should not suffer so, if I knew
  That he missed me any to-night;
I wonder if ever he wants me now—
  I know that isn't right.
I know I am selfish to wonder and doubt,
  Is he careless or cold? Oh! never!
But they tell me man forgets in an hour,
  While woman remembers forever.

I love him! I love him with all my life!
  And I give him its choicest things;
But he puts me in a gilded cage,
  And cripples my budding wings!
I want to be all a woman should be;
  But he has the narrowest views;
I want to work, and he wants me to play;
  And he tells me to do as I choose!

To do as I choose! I would choose to be
  Not a child to be petted and dressed,
But his friend; on the terms of an equal trust;
  Respected, as well as caressed.
He gives me a kiss; and he goes away;
  And that horrible office door
Shuts out the face and the voice and the hand
  That charmed him a moment before.

And if he's troubled, or sad, or wronged,
  He tells me never a word;
He likens me unto a Summer flower,
  Or a beautiful singing bird!
If he'd teach me, I know I could learn
  To work with him, side by side,
And then I could own my worth
  With a sterling womanly pride!

And so I am jealous of him I love;
  Oh! jealous as jealous can be;
For his lordly aims and his growing plans
  Keep him away from me.
And I sit away by myself to-night,
  Dropping the bitterest tears
That have moistened the cheek that he left unkissed,
  To whiten with cruel fears.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

A correspondent of Nature writes as follows:

"The house in which with my family I have passed the winter stands in the centre of Torbay and close to the sea. In the garden, which gives access to the shore, is a flagstaff fifty feet high, with a metal vane at the top, and having the mast steadied at about twenty-five feet from the ground in the usual way with iron wire guys. About a foot above ground each wire rope terminates in a half-inch chain which is anchored a few feet in the soil. These chains are much corroded, their original diameter being reduced here and there to an eighth of an inch.

"February 25 was a rainy day during the forenoon, with heavy wind from the southeast, but in the afternoon the sky cleared! There had been no sign of thunder all day. At 5 P. M. my wife, my son and myself were standing under the flagstaff and within ten feet of a mooring chain, watching the bay, when the vane was suddenly struck by lightning, which broke the mass short off in two places, tearing and splitting the wood between the vane and the iron guy ropes. Through these the discharge then passed to the ground, but three out of the four mooring chains were broken. Not only one, but many links in each of these chains were snapped, both above and below the ground and several of the links were broken in two places at once. The fractures were crystalline and showed, no signs of heat. On the garden path, and within a yard of myself, stood an iron roller, towards which the discharge ploughed two shallow furrows in the gravel; one of these is eight feet long and terminates in a splash of gravel upon the roller.

"The broken mast and vane fell to the ground close to us. The former was blakened from end to end around half its circumference, and the edges of the discoloration form ragged splashes. The brass tube forming the vane was ripped open, and the solder about the vane melted. Below the point where the wire ropes were attached to it the mast was uninjured. Shivered fragments of the staff were found on the ground as far as one hundred and fifty feet to windward. Heavy hail followed the flash, the wind falling instantly to a dead calm; a second but distant flash was seen twenty minutes later, after which there was no more lightning. The discharge startled the whole village of Paignton; the coast guard officer compares the explosion to that of a three hundred-pounder gun; and to Torquay, three and a half miles distant, a scientific friend speaks of both flash and crash as most terrific.

"I must now attempt to describe the effects on ourselves and the impressions on our senses, though I am conscious of difficulty in avoiding subjective matter here. Of the three, my wife only was 'struck,' and fell to the ground, my son and myself remaining erect, and all three retaining consciousness. For more than half an hour my wife lost the use of her limbs and left hand, both of which became rigid. From the feet to the knees she was splashed with rose-colored tree-like marks, franching upwards, while a large tree-like mark, with six principal branches diverging from a common centre, thirteen inches in its largest diameter, and bright rose red, covered the body. None of us are certain of having seen the flash, and my wife is sure she saw nothing. As to the noise, my wife heard a 'bellowing' sound and a 'squish,' recalling fireworks; my son heard a 'bellow,' while I seemed conscious of a sharpe explosion. **My wife describes her feeling as that of 'dying away gently into darkness,' and being roused by a tremendous blow on the body, where the chief mark was afterwards found. My son and myself were conscious of a sudden and terrific general disturbance, and he affirms that he received a severe and distinctly electrical shock in both legs. My left arm, shoulder and throat especially suffered violent disturbance, but I did not think it was electrical. As I turned to help my wife, who was on the ground, I shouted, as I thought, that I was unhurt, and hoped they were also, but it seems I only uttered inarticulate sounds, and my son, in his first attempt to answer, did the same. This, however, was only momentary; in an instant we both spoke plainly.**

"Neither of us referred the occurrence immediately to its true cause, but the idea of being fired at was present to all our minds, my wife, indeed, remained of opinion that she was shot through the body, until she heard me speak of lightning. An infinitesimal lapse of time enabled my son and myself to recognize lightning; but I cannot say whether I did so before or after my first glimpse of the wreck on the ground. Neither of us heard or saw the mast fall, thought it descended fifty feet, and fell on hard gravel close to us. My son and myself both experienced a momentary feeling of intense anger against some 'person or persons unknown,' further showing that we primarily referred the shock to some conscious agency. I ought perhaps to add, that neither of us felt any sensation of fear at the time; but we were all very nervous for several days after.

"I have endeavored to keep the fact throughout, but I venture to add a remark made by my wife as we raised her from the ground. "I feel quite sure that death from lightning must be absolutely painless;" and I offer it as an unconscious corroboration of views on this subject which our experience seems to strengthen.

"Though no electrician, I conclude from the splash of gravel on the garden roller that the discharge was from cloud to earth. and the oxidized mooring-chains being inadequate to carry it all to the ground, my wife formed a conductor for one of many sprays flying in all directions from the broken links."

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A FORGOTTEN INCIDENT.

The East Boston (Mass.) Advocate publishes the following under the heading " A Heretofore Unpublished Incident of Half a Century Ago":

"More than fifty years ago a boy some sixteen or seventeen years of age was at work one afternoon on the old 'Hingham Station Packet,' which will be remembered by some of our citizens as for years occupying a berth at the head of the dock where State Street Block now stands.

"It was an afternoon when there was no school, and a girl, somewhat younger than the boy alluded to, was passing the half holiday in play near the store of her father. Venturing too near the edge of the dock she missed her footing and fell overboard, and it being high water at the time she disappeared. No one saw her fall, but by accident the lad noticed some bubbles in the water, and having just before seen the little Miss on the wharf, instantly took in the situation. Springing into the water he succeeded in bringing her to the surface, and calling for aid she was taken on shore and restored to her parent.

"This act of heroism saved the life of one who has become the most distinguished American actress of the age—a lady as highly respected for her moral worth and irreproachable private character as she is renowned all over the world for her eminent histrionic achievements. Her rescuer is to-day one of our most estimable citizens, and less than a year ago acquainted the lady with the circumstances of her deliverance from a watery grave through his instrumentality—a fact she well remembered, although till then ignorant of the name of her preserver. Cornelius Lovell had saved the life of Charlotte Cushman."

THE LADIES NEW-FANGLED DEMI-TRAINS.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

The "latest novelty" in woman's attire does not sound comfortable. She has, it seems, adopted a garment in which it is almost impossible to walk or sit down, or to enter a carriage, and which can only be worn by throwing the body in the most painful contortions according to instructions specially given by the dressmakers who manufacture it. The Paris correspondent of the Queen gives the following account of this new article of dress. "Demi-trains," says the correspondent, "are convenient for the street and even for getting into a carriage, and they are so tied back and banded with elastic that walking and, above all, sitting down are not the easy, careless movements of yore. Some dressmakers give instructions as to the management of these demi-trains. The best manner of gathering up the train is to turn to the right, bending slightly backwards, and to take hold of the dress as low down as possible with the right hand. When you straighten and stand upright again the skirt will be slightly lifted, and thus become no longer than a short costume. When you wish to let the skirt trail again you most throw it back with a sweep of the right hand. This will be found a much more graceful way of preserving the train from contact with the streets than by lifting it each side with both hands." Man dressed in a coat or pair of trousers involving so much trouble and agony would hardly feel up to performing those duties which woman kindly proposes to take on her own hands; she is, however, very strong-minded, and delights in a life of active occupation.

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THE HEIR OF THE BELGIAN THRONE.

The London Echo says: "The birth of an heir to the throne of Belgium is an event not without political importance for Englishmen, who have guaranteed the independence of that State. The salic law prevails in the country, and the only son of the King, the Prince Leopold Ferdinand, died, as will be remembered, soon after he had passed out of childhood. His Majesty's eldest daughter, who is excluded from the throne by reason of her sex, was lately married to a Saxon Prince, and until Thursday the only life which stood between the king and a difficulty in the royal succession was that of the heir presumptive, his brother, the Comte de Flandre, a man thirty-eight years of age. The Comtesse de Flandre on Thursday gave birth to a son, an event which will certainly cause much rejoicing in Belgium, and which is so far of importance to England that it removes for the present the difficulty in regard to the devlution of the crown of Belgium, which must otherwise have arisen upon the death of the present sovereign. That, in the circumstances, there should be a prospect of any such difficulty affords another condemnation of that law which still obtains over so large a part of Europe, and which is in fact, responsible to the Carlist war. Don Carlos's claims to legitimacy are, as every one knows, based upon nothing more substantial than the whim of an ancestor who adopted this salic law, but without any ratification by the country, which afterwards declared the non-existence of that law by accepting a queen who reigned from 1833 to 1868. We need not point to England and to our happiness and prosperity under her Majesty, or to that of our ancestors under Elizabeth, for the additional proof of the inexpediency of this law—now-a-days more than ever apparent, where there is no pretence for regarding countries and nations as royal domains and appendages."

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HENRY W. DUTTON, of the Boston Transcript, predicted that he would never see his seventy-ninth birthday, and fulfilled his prophecy by dying the day before it would have occurred.

AROUND THE OLD HEARTHSTONE.

We gather 'round the old hearthstone,
Without is heard the north wind's moan,
  Within all is delight.
Whilst 'gainst the panes the whispering rain
  Speaks of a starless night.

We sing the songs we used to sing,
When youth was ours and pleasure king,
  Nor heed the angry storm,
For kindly cheer makes bright the sphere
  Of home where hearts are warm.

Stories are told of that dear time
When life flowed on like smoothest rhyme
  In that far long ago,
When castles rare were built in air,
  To melt away like snow.

Grandfather and grandmother tell
Of golden days when love's sweet spell
  Their hearts together drew,
When hope was bright with tenderest light
  And sorrows were but few.

Good Uncle John just home from sea,
Tells of far distant lands, while we
  Drink in his honeyed words;
As sweet they are, as sweet and fair,
  As sweetest songs of birds.

And thus with story, laugh and song,
We pass the stormy night and long,
  Our hearts all free from care—
Thank heaven for this—to-night there is
  At home no vacant chair.

THE FASHIONS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

The shirred basque has plain fronts, simply shaped, rounding deeply from shallow sides. The novelty of this basque is its long seams in the back, which follow the new English shape. The side forms, instead of running into the armhole, extend up to the shoulder seam, and give the back that slender appearance now thought desirable. In the middle seam some fullness is added below the waist, and this is held in three or four side pleats turned toward the middle, or, if the wearer chooses, in small fine knife pleating. The shirring is separate, and is set on down the back and front. The dimensions for this trimming are given in the description of the cut paper pattern. Its beauty consists in giving a full appearance to the front of the dress, and in having that on the back properly sloped to give a tapering effect. On each front a single puff and ruffle passes from the neck to the bottom of the basque somewhat in vest shape; this puff is formed by two or three rows of shirring on each side of it; the ruffle is an inch wide when finished, and may be made by doubling the silk, or else merely binding or hemming the edge. The shirring on the back slopes with the figure; it should be broad enough to cover the back just below the neck, and should taper thence to an inch and a half or two inches at the waist; there must be two or three puffs formed by rows of shirring, and a ruffle is on each side to match that on the front. A bow at the waist conceals the end of the shirring; this should be of doubled silk, or else the silk is laid in fine knife pleating, and then made in a bow of long loops with fringed ends. Sometimes the shirring is continued to the end of the basque, but in such cases the postillion pleating is omitted, and the basque has the plain cuirass back. The sleeves may be shirred all over, or else only the half in front of the arm is shirred; the latter plan is preferred for short thick arms. When plain coat sleeves are used, a bias piece shirred in two puffs forms a pretty cuff, on which a small bow is set, or perhaps a similar shirred piece extends the whole length of the outside seam. To have every thing in keeping, the flaring standing collar of these dresses is also covered with shirring. Ladies who do their own sewing should remember that the beauty of shirring consists in its small stitches, and in having the rows of stitches very close together, also in making the puff very full and soft-looking. The edge of the shirred basque may be finished by lace or fringe if it is of silk, while piping and knife pleating are used for plainer stuffs.

The shirred over-skirt has the fully draped effect now so much sought after. The front has, first, a plain piece as a foundation for the shirred sides, and this is covered with bows, as seen in the picture, or by a jabot ruffle of lace, with loops between. Each side consists of a gathered breadth of the goods, straight in front, where it is doubled under to form a ruffle, and is held by two or three rows of shirring sewed to the plain piece. This very full breadth then has the side next the back slightly sloped toward the top (as all side gores are), and is shirred and ruffled where it joins the back breadth. The straight long back is two breadths of silk or one of wide woolen goods, draped by shirred or by tapes in the ordinary way, and held back by strings underneath, tied ever the tournure. The lower skirt is the regular walking skirt, trimmed with knife pleating or with shirred flounces according to fancy.

THE TOQUE.

The round hat that finds sufficient favor to rival the English walking hat is called the toque. The crown is high and round, in the Derby shape, the brim is turned down in front and on the side, but is turned up behind. This is not unlike the Charlotte Corday hat, but is larger, and is worn far forward, so that the projecting brim shades the eyes like a visor. The toque is shown in black or brown chip, **trimmed with gros grain of the same color, with which some creamy white silk is sometimes mixed. The edge is widely bound, and a kind of scarf of the gros grain is massed in rich loops in front and passed around the crown, where it ends in streamers, or else it is finished by loops and long ends of gros grain ribbon. An ostrich tip and a wing are on the left side. Imported toques of black chip have buckles of filigree silver and binding of silver braid; others are trimmed with scarfs of plaid Louisine in gay Madras colors to match dresses that have basques and tabliers of the same silk.**

MIXED BRAID.

It is now considered so necessary that the various shades of a lady's costume should match in the smallest details that manufacturers have provided braids of mixed shades for binding skirts of dresses that are made of clouded fabrics, invisible plaids, stripes, etc. These braids correspond with the several gray, brown, or other color used in the dress goods, and a binding of them is far more congruous than the hard line of color with which dress skirts have hitherto been finished. It is this nice attention to small details that gives the perfection of costume.

PLAID WRAPPERS FOR SUITS.

Small plaids are chosen for percale wrappers, and larger plaids of the same colors are used as bias bands for trimming. The back is in Gabrielle shape, the front has one or two darts, a belt of the percale is tied by a bow, the neck has a Byron collar, and the sleeves are coat shape. A bias flounce edged with a bias band of larger plaid trims the skirt, and there are square pockets on the front. These wrappers cost from $8 to $12. Plaids of gray with blue, of brown with buff, and of white with blue, brown, or black, are chosen.

Plaid gingham suits of the stylish pink and blue combination, or of rose with black, or buff with blue, cost $18 or $20. They are made with three pieces, basque, apron over-skirt, and lower skirt, and are trimmed with ruffles. Suits of the Madras stripes alternately of buff and blue, with scarlet hair-lines, will be much worn in the country for morning dresses: price $20. Dark blue cambric suits are still very stylish, especially when made with plaid over-skirt and basque and plain blue lower skirt.

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POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR LADIES.

Ladies, what is capital? Having more money than you know what to do with.

What is labor? Endeavoring to make your husband understand that you ought to have a new dress every week.

What is the meaning of demand? Insisting that you must have a month at the seaside for the benefit of your health.

What is supply? Your husband's giving you a check to cover your expenses.

What is co-operation? Your husband assisting to make your garden party a success.

What are profits? The means of enabling you to keep up appearances.

What is division of profits? Your husband allowing you a certain amount of his income for your own use.

What is trade? The means whereby husbands are enabled to obtain the cash required by their wives.

What is credit? Running up a bill at the draper's.

Of what use is credit? It enables you to get things without paying for them.

What is currency? Saying something about somebody else, and finding everybody doing the same.

What are wages? The money we are obliged to pay the servants.

What is land? That part of the earth which is not water.

Into what divisions is the land divided? Towns, villages, country-estates, roads, and Mr. Smith's garden.

To whom does the land belong? To the landlord, of course.

What are the duties of landladies? The payment of rates and taxes.

What are the duties of landlords? To look as sweet as possible while their customers have money to spend.

What is fixed capital? The £10 which you lent brother Tom, and which he will not pay back again.

What is floating capital? Your new parasol blown off the jetty into the sea.

What are the rights of labor? Sarah Jane's Sunday afternoons out, her young man, and a new chignon every month.

What are the rights of capital? The giving of parties, going full dress to the theaters, and riding the high horse.

What are the duties of labor? To get as much as possible out of the capitalists.

What are the duties of capital? To get as much as possible out of the laborer.

What is a bank? A place where they cash checks.

What is a check? That which every husband ought to give his wife when she wants it.

What is a panic? When a wife finds that her husband has not sufficient to pay her milliner's bill.—[Hornet.

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HEATING AND VENTILATING A GREAT THEATRE.

[From Nature.]

We condense from our French namesake an interesting description of some of the scientific appliances incorporated in the construction of the great theatre recently completed. The first difficulties to be encountered related to the warming and ventilation of so vast a space, complicated by the changing condition of emptiness and repletion with spectators, alternate union and separation of the atmosphere of the stage and auditorium as the curtain is raised or lowered, etc., To raise the temperature with sufficient rapidity before the commencement of a performance, and to provide for a renewal of air at the rate of nearly 3,000,000 cubic feet an hour, hot water and hot air furnaces are employed, fourteen in number, and consuming daily about ten tons of coal. To carry off the vitiated air, the upward draught created by the central lustre is utilized through several large conduits communicating with different parts of the house, while fresh is admitted through openings measuring from twenty-four to thirty square metres. To avert a far too common source of danger to the performers the footlights are ingeniously arranged to burn upside down, their reversed glass chimneys being connected with a transverse pipe through which a current of air circulates strong enough to draw the flame downward, **and keep the metallic burner from becoming heated. These and all the other gaslights in the building are so contrived that they can be suddenly lowered for a night effect without the risk of extinguishing a single one. In a lower room are contained gasometers of hydrogen and oxygen for the oxy-hydric light, and a gigantic galvanic battery of 360 Bunsen cells, the nitrous vapors from which are neutralized by ammonia, From this battery wires aggregating nearly a mile in length are led to the stage, where the intensity of the current may be varied to produce different optical effects with the electric light. In the opera of "Moses", by throwing this light into watery vapor, a genuine rainbow is projected on the scene, and numerous other brilliant phenomena are displayed. Throughout every department of this magnificent building science seems to have been brought to the aid of art, and the Government expenditures of 40,000,000 francs, which has aroused the jealousy of the purely scientific societies, has at all events resulted in showing how advanced civilization may be concentrated in a "mere place of amusement."**

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RAISING A SUBSCRIPTION.

[Charleston News.]

In one of the colored churches of this city, on last Sunday, the preacher adopted a novel way of raising the funeral expenses of one of the criminals to be hanged on next Friday. Standing amid his books and pulpit drapery with a hymn-book in one hand and a five dollar bill in the other, he invited contributors to the fund. Laying his five-dollar bill on the pulpit he said: "Who'll cover that?" The amount was soon covered by one of the Crœsuses of the flock. Down went a two-dollar bill followed by the exclamation, Who'll cover that?" the amount was covered, and so on he went until he reached fifty cents. On laying down this piece of fractional currency, he said: "I now come to the old ladies; surely one of them will cover that amount." One of the elder sisters tottered up to the pulpit, and with an evident air of satisfaction covered the fifty cents with currency of the same denomination. "Now for the Sunday-school children," said the preacher, as he laid down a ten cent bill. "How many of the lambs will cover that?" and the original ten cent bill was buried in a heap of similar bits of the nation's promises to pay. By this novel method a goodly amount was realized.

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VARIETIES.

IT is said that Gustav Dore is to receive $50,000 for a series of designs for a new edition of Shakespeare.

SAMUEL SEABURY, the first Episcopal Bishop in America, is to have a monument erected to his memory at New London, Conn., where he once lived.

A HOPEFUL couple in Lafayette, Indiana, celebrated the tenth anniversary of their engagement last week, They speak of it as their "decade courtship."

A PARISIAN dramatist has adopted the Tichbourne case as the foundation of a new play, which was announced under the title of "The Tichbourne Affair."

NEARLY all the lawyers in San Francisco went to the Philanthropist Lick's hotel on the first of April, in response to a spurious request to which the name of his agent was signed.

J. R. KEENE of California has sold to C. W. Kellogg, the San Francisco millionaire, the trotting stallion Sam Purdy for $50,000. This is the highest figure ever paid for a trotting stallion.—[N. Y. Sun.

IT is proposed that the British authorities in India shall assume effective control over the rubber trees. Under the present system many trees are annually destroyed, and it is feared the supply will run short.

FROM a Yale College ditty: "And if it is a girl, sir, we'll dress her up in blue, and send her out to Saltonstall to coach the Freshman crew; and if it is a boy, sir, we'll put him on the crew and let him wax the Harvards, as his daddy used to do."

A CRUEL Brooklyn jury destroyed the future prospects of Mrs. Toby, by finding that the deceased Matthew Toby hanged himself; that the act was premeditated, and that it was occasioned by the abuse of his wife, which drove him to desperation.

TWO Chinamen were arrested for burglary in San Francisco the other day upon a warrant sworn out by a boy five years of age, who saw them, as he alleges, climbing into the window of the house which they are accused of robbing.

AT Green Village, Morris county, N. J., last week, a calf was born with eight legs and two sets of udders. When found the animal was dead. It was unusually large, and was perfectly formed with the exception of the above deformities.

THE "Great New York and New Orleans Zoological and Equestrian Exhibition," a Western circus now traveling through Nebraska, has for one of its principal attractions a group of wax figures, purporting to represent the principal personages in the Beecher scandal.

THE plaster model of the statue of Senator Sumner, which is to be placed upon the monument in the Boston City Hall, has arrived from Rome, but has been so badly broken in the passage, owing to careless packing, that it is doubtful if it can be put together for the bronze cast.

A MAN in Sacramento read on a sign: "Oysters in every style for twenty-five cents;" so he went in and had a raw, fry, stew, pan roast, and fancy roast, and when he got through he put down a quarter, remarking to the astonished caterer, "That's what your sign says."

A DOCTOR of Athens, Ga., has a negro patient who is in a state of rapid decline, under the delusion that she has a lage snake in her throat. Whenever she is approached she opens wide her mouth and imagines the snake is shooting forth his head with a hissing sound, in defence of his hiding place.

"KENTUCKY" the famous race horse, worthy scion of his noble sire, Lexington, died on August Belmont's nursery stud farm in Islip, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, after two weeks' siege of inflammation of the lungs. He was once bought by Lawrence Jerome for $40,000, and then sold to Hunter & Travers for $30,000.

THE workmen at the locomotive works at Chattanooga, Tenn., have just built a locomotive named after Senator Andrew Johnson. On a panel on each side of the cab is painted the name of the Senator in gilt letters, while just above is the representation of a pair of shears, bearing the inscription, "From Tailor to President." A portrait of Mr. Johnson is painted on the rim of the tender, while at each corner, encircling a laurel wreath, "I will make Rome howl. The Union and the Constitution."

CENTREVILLE, Md., contains a prodigy in the way of a citizen aged eighty-one years who never attended school twelve months in his life, but whose natural talent for mathematics is so great that he has yet to find a problem which he cannot solve. His rules are entirely of his own devising, and many of them are said to be curiosities of their kind. His reputation, it seems, is not merely local, for he receives letters by almost every mail from strangers in various parts of the country, propounding all sorts of difficult questions in figures.

A VICIOUS bull, while driven through the streets of San Francisco a few days since, broke away from his keeper and took to the wharfs, where he finally boarded a small vessel. As he caught his foot in a hole, he was supposed to be in no condition to fight, and a butcher went after him with a large axe. The bull, however, by a sudden effort, released his foot and charged upon his assailant, who dropped the axe and plunged headforemost into the water. The bull followed, but was prevented from doing further harm by receiving the contents of a policeman's revolver in his body.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, May. 1 1875.

GRANT has failed so far, to say one word in opposition to a Third Term.

GOV. TILDEN was not thrown from a horse and consequently did not wrench his back. The man on horseback is quite a different person.

IT is all in vain that Pennsylvania presents her claims for a representative in the Cabinet. Grant refuses to recognize any claim coming from Pennsylvania.

IN another column we publish the call for a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Allegheny county at the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday morning, May 8th. There should be a large attendance, as the number and manner of representation in the next County Convention will be acted upon, and other important business brought before the meeting.

A DISPATCH evidently manufactured in the Adjutant General's office at Harrisburg, came to this office yesterday, and in which it is claimed that the pay and subsistence of all the troops in the service in the coal regions does not exceed one thousand dollars per day. We will probably have to wait till after the November election to learn the real facts in the case.

THE Allopathists of Michigan failed to defeat the bill which has been pending in the lower house of the Michigan Legislature, providing for the establishment of a Homœopathic Medical Department in the State University at Ann Harbor, and which passed that branch of the Legislature a few days ago. This is considered a great victory for the Homœopathists, who have long striven for such a public recognition of their school of practice.

NOTHING like having things prepared before hand in politics. A week ago, the delegates who were to represent, not the Republican party of Allegheny county, but Mr. Mackey, were settled upon in the City Treasurer's office, printed on slips and issued by command of the Ring. They are of course the obedient catspaws of the political junta which has ruled this city and county for years. They will vote for Mr. Hartranft for Governor and for Treasurer, whoever Mr. Mackey says. Old stagers, how do you like to h[illegible]bed in?

THE Mecklinburg declaration of Independence, said to have been made 20th of May 1775, is undoubtedly a fraud. The resolutions as they now appear were printed for the first time in the Raleigh Register April 30, 1819. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry, indignantly repudiated them. A set of resolutions may be found in the American archives, compiled by Peter Force, adopted May 31st not 20th 1775, adopted at Mecklinburg, slightly rebellious but did not abjure British rule, and did not contain any of the marked expressions Jefferson used in the Declaration of Independence.

AT SEA.

If ever a political party was at sea, the Republican party is at this time in that floating condition; or if ever a party was exercised, as to the mode of saving itself from political bankruptcy, that is its condition now. The chief capital, upon which it successfully worked for years, has been so absorbed in enriching its individual members, that no heavy drafts can any longer be made upon it for the general firm. Side partnerships, and personal rivalries, have taken the place of the general business, and the great body of the voters know not toward whom to turn for their immediate future leadership. If this were a picture of the fancy, it would be open to controversy and of easy contradiction; but it is the simple truth. Not only so; but the body of the people never did, and never will take much interest in the difference, whether assumed or real, betwixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee. They care not, as a body, to pledge themselves to stake their political standing upon the civil rights chimera, or the bloody bones of Arkansas or Louisiana, or the brothers-in-law or other relations of General Grant, or the ex-Governor of Columbia, Sheperd, or the President's military extra private Secretary, Babcock, or Grant's Third Term, or the Mormon question, or the Board of Indian Commissioners, or the extravagances of the Williams court of United States justice—at a cost of three millions a year, or the nautical peculations under Robeson; or the military jurisprudence of Lieutenant General Sheridan, or the maintenance of free States by means of an army. Doubtless there are men in the Republican party ready to advocate and support one or more of these charming phases of Republicanism; but where is the body of Republican voters willing to stand by them all? There was, it is certain, a time when the little bell, or the Presidential penny whistle, would call to the foot of the throne each loyal fellow Republican; when loyalty, absolute fealty to the behests of the time-being leader of the party, was not merely expected, but given, without a second thought. Then there was harmony. Then, when lucrative offices were multiplied on the face of the earth, and filled by the hungry crowd of loyal Republican citizens, all was gay and festive. Everybody was growing rich, or expecting to grow rich, under the favor of Radical rule, and the reckoning day was presumed to be put very far off, through the contrivance of cunning Constitutional amendments, new States, and special laws, framed to perpetuate party power. In spite of all these shrewd schemes, however, the people have risen in their majesty, and at one fell swoop revolutionized the popular branch of their representative government, and for what? Can it be imagined by any sensible, reflecting man, that this wonderfully sudden downfall of the Republican party—wholly unexpected by the Radical majority in Congress, was an accident, or that there is no real substantial cause for such an unusual political event? The things that we have just enumerated, which constitute but a small part of the wickedness of the Republican rule for years, are in themselves enough to consign any party to complete popular condemnation.

And now it is rather amusing than otherwise, to note the vain struggles of the Republican politicians, in different quarters, to rally the broken forces. They are at present engaged in putting a third mortgage on the cry of "Southern rebels," the second mortgage—used in the re-election of Grant, having been foreclosed, with a return of "no assetts, except Pinchback." And while the party wire workers are thus curtailed in their political capital, here they have the drawback of a vile postal trick, squeezed through Congress in its last dying moments, which they have to carry on their broken backs. This has struck them all of a heap, so to say, and the Department at Washington is trying to keep the Express Companies' hands out of the people's pockets, for a few days, while the Administration wire-workers take breath.

While the Democratic party stands up for the rights of the people, which have been trodden upon for years by a corrupt Congress and Executive; asking for nothing but what is just and fair for all, the Majors and Colonels and Brevet Brigadiers of the shattered party of Radicalism, are dashing around on their fiery war steeds, each in his own little area, and crying "on, on to Richmond!" The solid men of the country are cooly surveying the debris which they have pitched out of Congress, wondering how all that mass of political rascality could have been gathered together and held together so long, and at such enormous cost to the people. Meanwhile, we may quote the words ascribed to General Grant, "Let us have peace." Let us continue to put honest men in the place of thieves. Let Grant, Morton, Conkling, Blaine, Butler & Co., take care, each of himself.

CITY TAXES.

This is about the season of the year for people to begin to think about paying their taxes, hence we deem it only appropriate to say a few words on the subject. There is to be no reduction of the taxes this year, but rather there will be an increase over last year. Controller Snodgrass, who is ever polite and accommodating to those who go to him in search of information gives us the following as the actual millage for the present year.

	Mills
City Tax	3½
Fire Tax	1
Old City Special	¾
W. W. Int	1½
Sinking Fund	1
Business Tax	1¼
Total	9

This does not include the poor and school taxes which will run the millage up to about fourteen or fifteen mills on the dollar. This is about what the taxes were last year or probably a shade higher. The valuation being practically what it was last year, the amount of money to be collected will reach in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. And now comes the strangest part of this story of paying taxes. When they are all paid there will not be a single dollar in the Treasury, even presuming that they are all paid by the 1st of August.

Mr. Snodgrass informs us that all the warrants that there are now being issued must first be paid out of the incoming taxes, and that the warrants being issued will absorb all the taxes for 1875, leaving the Treasury again bankrupt, with a full year ahead during which the city must discount its own paper—or rather put its paper afloat and have it discounted on the street. Mr. Snodgrass realizes the fact that our city finances are in a desperate condition. There is need of some sort of a heroic remedy to relieve the actual and dangerous distress of the city Treasury.

It is through the action of Councils alone that we are ever to get out of own present financial dilemma, and they afford no hope whatever. Unless the courts set aside the election of 1874 the next Councils are already elected a year in advance, and there is no improvement in material. Consequently we will have to suffer the infliction for almost two years yet, before the people will have a chance to remedy the evil which now distresses the city and injures its material prosperity.

And the worst of this is, that the evil still goes on increasing with the lapse of time. During the present year, the Treasury continues bankrupt for five months, during which the city issues its promises to pay. But for the next fiscal year, there will be twelve months during which there will be no funds in the Treasury, and the taxes will have to be anticipated by warrants. But even this plan must fail after awhile. The warrants for five months of this year eat up all the taxes for a whole year, and it is but natural to suppose that a whole year's warrants would eat up more than two years' taxes. It is about time that something had been done to relieve the city of the great evil with which it is threatened, for an empty Treasury with no prospect of replenishing it, is an evil that may not lightly be put aside.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The Philadelphia Press comes to the rescue of the State Treasurer, and manages to fall into a very grave error of fact, in relation to the resolution for an investigation of the Treasury. The Press says:

> It will be remembered that the resolution which was first adopted by the House last winter was a joint resolution calling for a partisan investigation into the accounts of the present Treasurer and those of his immediate Republican predecessors. The Senate amended the resolution by widening its scope so as to go still further back until it reached the fossiliferous Democratic strata, and returned it to the House. That body non-concurred in the Senate amendment, and the resolution as it now stands was adopted without the concurrent action of the Senate.

The reverse is true in regard to the matter of the two houses concurring and non-concurring. For the purpose of setting this matter right we will briefly trace up the history of the case, which we do from the legislative proceedings. On the 15th of January we find the following in the proceedings:

> Mr. Wise—A resolution providing for the appointment by the Speaker of a Committee of five members to examine the books and papers of the Auditor-General and State Treasurer with power to send for persons and papers.

After considerable discussion and the offering of a substitute by Mr. Smith of Berks, the resolution was made a special order for a future day of the session. On the 10th day of Feb. we find the following in the House proceedings:

> Mr. Parker, from the Committee on Judiciary General, to whom was referred the resolution providing for an inquiry into the powers of the House to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury; submitted a lengthy report, which was read.

Mr. Mitchell gave notice that he would submit a minority report, which he subsequently did on the 12th day of Feb. On the 22d day of Feb. we find the following in the House proceedings:

> Mr. Smith (Berks) called up the resolution for an investigation into the State Treasury, requesting the Senate to concur in the same, amended to include McGrath, Kemble and Mackey.
>
> Considerable party feeling existed and was displayed. A strong effort was made to defeat the resolution.
>
> Motions to adjourn and postpone were made, but voted down. Republicans left the House to prevent a quorum.
>
> The resolution of investigation was finally passed.
>
> The Speaker appointed the following committee; Messrs. Reighard, Gunster, Smith (Berks), Wise, Emlick, Christman and Bailey.

This ought to settle the question pretty effectually, showing as it does that the Democratic House not only amended the resolution so as to include Mr. McGrath, but passed it finally and asked the Senate to concur which was refused. The Radicals of the House tried to defeat the passage of the resolution in that branch by leaving the hall. We trust that the history of this affair will not be further misrepresented.

THE BATTLE OF THE RINGS.

There is a prospect that the fight between the two Republican Rings in this city and county, will be unusually lively this year. The first set-to, so far, was in the Committee meeting the other day which met to fix the time of the Conventions and select delegates to the State Convention.

The city Ring had things all its own way, and dealt the State Ring a very black eye. The Convention was called for the 15th of June, and the Committee appointed to manage it are all city Ringsters. The delegates selected to go to Harrisburg are the same. The whole thing seems to have been neatly arranged before hand, and all the young men had to do was to put through "the printed slip," which they did with becoming alacrity.

But the real battle is yet to come off when the Convention meets. The men who run the Committee the other day, will undertake to run the Convention by packing the delegations. But the fight will not be entirely one-sided. Mr. Errett represents the State Ring, and he has not forgotten the way in which he was treated by the Committee last year, and he will unquestionably try to get even this fall. The Chairman of the State Committee claims that the Radical reverses of last year were the result of his advice being rejected. This year he finds his young rivals once more in the field directing the order of battle.

The great struggle, therefore, will be to control the primaries, but we feel quite sure that the State Ring will not succeed in getting control of them. The city Ring is by far too young and active, to be captured by the rheumatic veterans who used to manage things at Harrisburg. The real strength of the State Ring is to be found in Allegheny City and north of the rivers, but even there the two factions are nearly equally divided, while on this side, the city faction is very largely in the majority, even in the country districts.

One of the curiosities in connection with the two factions of the Republican party in this county, is that the youngest and most vigorous, is conservative and reactionary. It is the young bloods who propose to run conventions without consulting the people, and who so decided by a vote of seventy-three to forty in the mode of selecting State delegates. Curiously enough it was the old timers who wanted the people to have something to say on the question of choosing delegates to the State Convention, while it is the younger members who were in favor of disfranchising the masses of the party, and investing the Committee with supreme power in the direction and management of Conventions, and the party's affairs.

Mr. C. L. Magee very appropriately stands at the head of the city Ring, while Mr. Errett repsesents the State faction, although Messrs. Fleming and Warner appeared in that behalf at the time of the meeting of the Committee. Both sides are intent upon securing official station and power, and having for so long ruled everything in this county to suit themselves, they no doubt fancy that they can still control the voters at large. But here is where they are most likely to make their worst mistake. The rebuke given the Ring at the polls last fall will have to be repeated this year.

The people of this city and county have got heartily tired of the kind of government given them by both the Rings, and propose to remedy existing evils by turning them both out of power. What have either of these Rings done to commend themselves to the favor of the people? One has given the public a bankrupt city Treasury, while the other loads the State Treasury down with the enormous balance of $1 76. The people have done with both these Rings, and the sooner the leaders take their instructions, the better.

WE commend to the attention of THE POST, in view of its declarations in favor of Democratic honesty, the fact that Lawrence, the smuggler, who defrauded the Government out of a large sum, was the Secretary of the Americus Club, a particularly sound Democratic institution in its day. This person is thought to have smuggled $3,000,000 worth of laces and silks. Had he been a Republican we would have heard much of it; now we will see.—Gazette.

So far as we have been able to observe, people do not let their politics interfere with their smuggling propensities. We are in favor, however, of punishing Mr. Lawrence to the full extent of the law. Being a Democrat he ought to have conducted himself more properly. Now there is nothing strange in a Radical grabbing things, but it does excite curiosity when a Democrat engages in such business. Consequently, we are in favor of punishing Mr. Lawrence to the full extent of the law. No Democrat ought to smuggle laces: there are Radicals enough to carry on the business.

MINOR NOTES.

SECRETARY BELKNAP wants to be the next United States Senator from Iowa.

GRATUITOUS advice to the honorable, the Secretary of the Interior: Delano longer.—Chicago Times.

A WELL written communication appears in the Harrisburg Patriot of Tuesday, strongly advocating the nomination of Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, ex-Chief Justice, for Governor.

HON. B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, is engaged in the peaceful occupation of building houses for renting purposes in St. Louis. He has just completed twenty-two stone front dwellings.

The Patrons of Husbandry have a remarkable predominance in the Legislature of Oregon, seventeen of the thirty Senators and fifty-four of the sixty Representatives belonging to the order.

THE Ring Republicans of Lawrence county, will be represented in their State Convention by Hon. John W. Wallace, Hon. Sam'l M'Kinley and Col. O. L. Jackson. The County Committee recently met at New Castle and fixed it.

JUST as Sam Bard, after an interview with the President, is dusting about Atlanta, getting up a mammoth petition for his retention as postmaster, his hopeful son up and plants a pocket knife under the ribs of a son of an ex-mayor.

MEMPHIS is to decorate the Confederate graves on the 22d of May. At the preliminary meeting of the Confederate soldiers a resolution was unanimously adopted, asking all ex-Federal soldiers to participate in the ceremonies.

THE proprietors of the Grand Rapids, Mich., Times had a lively quarrel last week. One of them objected to a card which another wished to print, and the former, to accomplish his purpose, pied all the forms. Of course a lawsuit follows.

SAID a colored Georgia preacher: "Dar's robbin' and stealin' all around. Dar's de Beecher business, de Woodhull business, Sumner is dead, tornadoes come whoopin' around, de Freedman's Bank has busted, and it 'pears as if de end was nigh, mighty clus at hand."

BUTLER is making money at Washington. It is reported that he has received $25,000 in retaining fees since the adjournment of Congress, and as he is worth $1,000,000, he will probably get along comfortably till the end of his days. He has built a palatial mansion on Capitol Hill.

SOME one has been imposing upon Thomas C. Williams, of Racine, Wis. He has recently written a formal letter to the Secretary of State, accepting the office of minister to Peru, tendered him through Senator Howe. The old gentleman is the subject of some rural joker's bucolic wit.

THE Chicago Tribune, thus pays back two of its brother organs:

> "Now that the New York Times and the Springfield Republican have secured the Government advertisements, they understand exactly why it is proper for the independent newspapers to do such things. It is not so long since they were singularly obtuse on that point.

MACKEY, the Pennsylvania State Treasurer, whose books showed a balance of $1 76 in the Treasury of that great Commonwealth, not long ago, now refuses to submit his accounts to the scrutiny of an investigating Committee. If they can keep those books closed, the Republicans will do it.—Courier-Journal.

JUDGE MACKEY, of South Carolina, has just ruled that "in the trial of an issue of fact, involving the examination of a written or printed instrument, it is good ground of challenge to a juror that he cannot read." The ruling will have an important bearing on the composition of juries, and consequently on the administration of justice in the State.

INFORMATION from Lexington, Kentucky, the home of Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, reports his condition as not so favorable as was hoped with the approach of warmer weather. He has been confined to his room through the winter, and his friends have at times been anxious as to the result of his disease. No immediate serious consequences are feared, but the recent severe weather has had a very unfavorable effect on his already enfeebled constitution.

THE Charleston News thus comments on the Lexington and Concord centennial celebrations:

> "North and South stood side by side and arm in arm, and nothing was said or done to kindle again the embers of hate. There was a marked absence of the usual rant about treason and rebellion, and the soldiers of the Southern Confederacy were recognized as citizens and honorable men. This is all we ask, and if the same spirit is to be displayed in the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1876, the whole South will join in it, heart and soul."

THAT Mr. Grant is "laying pipe" for a Third Term with active but quiet industry is one of the most rational inferences to be drawn from the changes now taking place, not only in the Washington cabinet, but in most of the principal custom-houses and other official strongholds where public opinion is manufactured in quantities and of the kind to suit. Those who imagine that Mr. Grant has not made up his mind to be his own successor, must be blinder than moles.—Chicago Times.

MR. DELANO has been feeling about in a really pitiable manner for a newspaper organ in Ohio and as yet he has been unable to find one of any prominence. The Cincinnati Gazette, which is thoroughly loyal when circumstances will permit, comes down upon the Secretary in heavy tragic style, and intimates that it is not so much a question what are his motives for resigning as whether he will resign. The Gazette has seen in but one newspaper an expression of regret that Delano is likely to leave the Cabinet.

THE following are among the next centennial dates: This year—May 15, capture of Ticonderoga; June 15, Washington's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the American forces; June 17, battle of Bunker Hill; December 30, defeat at Quebec and death of General Richard Montgomery. Next year—March 17, British evacuate Boston; June 7, resolution moved in Congress for colonial independence; June 10, committtees appointed to draft the Declaration; June 28, British attack on Fort Moultrie repulsed; July 2, Declaration resolved; July 4, Declaration signed.

THE Philadelphia Sunday Times says:

> There will be an active struggle for the Speakership of the House next winter. Hon. Samuel J. Randall of this city, will be strongly urged, and with a grand prospect of success, though it is stated in some quarters that being the ablest debater on the Democratic side, he will be needed on the floor to match ex-Speaker Blaine and other clever Republican leaders. Kerr of Indana, and Fernando Wood and Cox of New York, will be Randall's principal competitors for the Speakership. The choice of a Philadelphian would be an honor to the city and State, and apart from this consideration, Mr. Randall is so admirably qualified for the position, that we earnestly hope he may obtain it.

THE New Haven Palladium has raked up from the ashes of the forgetfulness the remark of Henry Ward Beecher about Daniel Webster, viz: "that he was the meanest man of his time, 'because he lacked the governing sense of morality.'" The observation was made in regard to Webster's advocacy of the pro-slavery compromise measures of 1850 and his support of the infamous fugitive slave bill. The St. Louis Republican, which was a Pro-Slavery Whig paper in those days, thus spitefully lets fly at Beecher: "And it is such a man whom the High Priest of Plymouth Church denounces from the pulpit as the meanest man of his time, 'because he lacked the governing sense of morality!' The memory of Daniel Webster will be embalmed in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen centuries after all record of Henry Ward Beecher's fantastic tricks shall have rotted into oblivion."

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RECORD OF THAT OTHER WILLIAM ALLEN.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

Here is strategy! Down in Darke County there lives a man named. Wm. Allen, a long, lank, sullen, dyspeptic, tobacco-chewing man, who was once a Democrat, who served a couple of terms in Congress—once as a Democrat and another as a Republican. He is a lawyer, has been a Judge, and has boxed the political compass thoroughly. The only thing good about him is his name. Now, the Republicans think if they could only put up this Wm. Allen against our "Old Bill" they would make a point. We don't think it would amount to much, though it would lead to the confusion which used to attend the fight between "Old Doctor Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla" and that of "Young Doctor Jacob Townsend." Ours is the original William, and, having once "risen," all the namesakes and Radicals in the State can't keep him from being re-elected. Hurrah for the original Bill! No counterfeit Bill taken by the people of Ohio!

GRANT ASSAILED BY AN ADMINISTRATION JOURNAL.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The Democrats are responsible for all the dust that has been raised about the Third Term, and their party is the only one that would really like to have Gen. Grant renominated. That is the best chance they see of an easy victory.

WILLIAMS' LANDAULET.

Shortly after it came out that Attorney-General Williams indulged in a landaulet at the public expense, it was said that the vehicle had been purchased by a gentleman who designed making a tour with it through some of the Western States. As Williams is soon going out of office, he ought to have the landaulet to exhibit as one of the trophies of his incumbency of the department. It is said that he intends to return to Oregon when he retires, with the design, if possible, of capturing the United States Senatorship which will be one of the prizes to be gained at the State election in 1876. If he only had his landaulet, and traveled extensively through Oregon previous to the election, exhibiting himself at all places of importance, with some of the agents of the Department of Justice who furnished the "bloody-shirt" outrage stories, he would be completely fixed. The people would be able to fully appreciate his great services in the Department of Justice. They would have constantly before their eyes the proof of his greatness. They would know at once that Williams was the man with the landaulet whom the United States Senate would not confirm as Chief Justice, and that he was the genius who could, by simply nodding to an agent, present an outrage to the people of the North as if by magic. Knowing this, they would know whether they wanted Williams in the Senate or not, and take measures accordingly.—Detroit Free Press.

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MONEY WANTED—NOT FINE WORDS.

[Phila. Times.]

The question is often asked: how is the Centennial Commission to raise the $3,500,000 necesary—if we understand the last report of the Board of Finance, which was not very explicit—to carry out its plans? The answer is: from the people. But how to do it is another question. It cannot be done by holding tea-parties, peddling medals, or giving loan exhibitions. There are millions to be raised and these are means for securing hundreds. The whole country is aroused—or seems to be aroused—to the importance of making the exhibition a success. Suppose its enthusiasm takes the shape of subscription to the stock? New York has given $150,000, when its quota is more than a million; Boston has contributed only about one-tenth of her share, and nothing has been heard from Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis. Come, sisters, it is time that you walked up to the General's office (Hawley's) and settled your bills. We want money now, not fine words.

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WORSE THAN ANYBODY EXPECTED.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The amendment to the postal laws, smuggled in at the close of the Forty-third Congress through the joint agency of Senators Hamlin and Ramsey, continues to pan out immensely for the express companies, for whose especial benefit the job was put through. Under the new rate for third-class mail matter, the shipment of bullion from the gold-producing regions to Chicago and the East will be taken from the mails and transferred to the express companies, who will be able to exact from shippers three or four times what it cost them before. The Hamlin amendment develops slowly, but very surely, into something vastly worse than anybody expected of it.

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JUDGES, LIKE OTHER PEOPLE, MUST WORK.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Among the good laws passed by the late Democratic Ohio General Assembly was one requiring all Judges of the Court of Common Pleas to hold their sessions two hundred and forty days, each year, unless the public business was sooner dispatched. Excluding Sundays, there are three hundred and thirteen working days in the year. It has been the practice of the Courts to take a holiday recess from July to October, a period of ninety days. This is a vacation altogether too long, and has been attended by injurious results to the people. Judges, like other folks, must work for their salaries.

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ANOTHER MAMMOTH STEAL CONTEMPLATED.

The Chicago Times says:

> The wholesale swindling of colored people revealed by the investigation of the affairs of the defunct Freedman's bank, at Washington, has alienated the affections of nearly all of that class from the Republican party, and the managers of that tottering concern are becoming extremely solicitous to regain the ground they have lost. To do this the administration has hit upon an expedient rather more ingenious than honest. It is proposed to buy the bank building, on the pretense that it is needed for department purposes, for an amount sufficient to cover the accounts of the defrauded depositors.

ENGLAND.

JOHN BRIGHT ON FREE TRADE.

LONDON, April 28—At a reception given to Chevalier, the distinguished French economist in Birmingham this evening, John Bright make some remarks on Free Trade in the course of which he said it was ludicrous for the United States to invite foreign manufacturers to compete at an exhibition when a protective tariff prevented them from competing in American markets.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CONFLICT.

An arrangement has been made between the leaders of the liberal party in Belgium and Prince Bismarck. The latter, by application of diplomatic pressure undertakes to bring about the downfall of the clerical ministry. The liberals then returning to power or to make laws to suppress the publication of views unfavorable to the German ecclesiastical policy. The liberals would introduce compulsory military service and establish new fortifications, consequently the Liberal Belgian papers support the latest demand of the German cabinet, insisting the overthrow of clerical Government. This means the Prussianizing of Belgium.

The Prince of Wales was installed as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Masons, at Royal Albert Hall to-day There was a large concourse present.

The race for the 5,000 guineas stakes, to-day, at Newmarket was won by Campbell.

The Marquis of Tarrtock, Liberal, was elected to Parliament from Bedforshire without opposition.

CARPET MANUFACTURERS WILL NOT SEND THEIR PRODUCTS TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Kidderminster yesterday, the Secretary of the Carpet Manufacturers' Association stated that the carpet manufacturers generally throughout the Kingdom had decided not to send their products to the Philadelphia Exhibition because of a prohibitory tariff, and that a memorial to this effect would be forwarded to the British Minister at Washington.

THE Ohio State Volunteer Firemen's Convention will be had at Newark, May 13.

A MAN named Terry, aged eighty-two years committed suicide by hanging at Logan last Saturday.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

THE CITY OF OSHKOSH IN RUINS.

OSHKOSH, Wisconsin, April 28.—A terrible fire has been raging all the afternoon. All the newspaper offices, banks, telegraph offices, Harding Opera House, postoffice, Universalist church, all hotels but one and nearly all of the business portion of the city are gone. It is utterly impossible to estimate the loss. Two men have been killed by falling walls. The city is in the wildest state of frenzy. The burnt district is nearly a mile square.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—About 11:30 this afternoon, a fire broke out at Morgan Bros., or Spaulding & Peck's mill on the north bank of the river in Oshkosh. A high wind prevailed and the flames swept onward with irresistible force. The portion of the city consumed at this time embraces the leading business blocks; some of the finest residences in Oshkosh, the Beckwith House and the Harding Opera House are among the buildings consumed. Both telegraph offices are burned. There is great difficulty in securing dispatches. Engines were called from Fon-du-Lac and Ripon. It is rumored that a powder magazine has blown up and that five or six men perished. The total loss is estimated at $750,000.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

OSHKOSH, WIS., 10 P. M., April 28.—A fire broke out this afternoon in Morgan & Brothers saw mill burning that and a dozen other saw and shingle mills on Saw dust avenue, and millions of lumber and a hundred houses, all printing offices, Harding's Opera House, Beckworth and Adams' hotels. The burnt district is one and a half miles long and a half mile wide. Three lives are reported lost. Hundreds of the business houses are burned, including banks. There is not a dry goods store standing on the North Side now. It is impossible to give the loss to-night. The city is in the hands of a mob, and extra police are on duty.

LIMITS OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

The fire commenced at the corner of Pine and Marion streets, and spread East and Northeast through to Hancock, Pearl, Warren and High streets, destroying the depots of the St. Paul Railroad, and proceeding to Main street, where the principal business houses are located, and extending on the north line of the limits southeasterly across Fifth, Wangoo and Otter streets to Cape street, the south line being the river, with the exception of a block or two about the foot of Main street. Two lives are known to be lost. Thieves are in possession of the city and special policemen have been detailed to prevent depredations.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Postmaster General to day issued an order cancelling all awards of contracts heretofore made in favor of Jerome J. Hinds, Patrick Laughlin, John W. Delaney, Wm. Weiss and Wm. C. Iddings, these being the names contained in the proposals fraudulently imposed upon the Department by complicity of clerks at the last regular letting. The order directs the contracts to be immediately awarded to the respective bidders whose proposals are next lowest in amount to the proposals thus rejected.

A CABINET CONSULTATION.

There was a Cabinet consultation at the Executive Mansion to-day between the President, Secretary Fish, Postmaster General Jewell and Secretaries Belknap and Robeson. It is the impression that the conference was with reference to a successor to Judge Williams.

THE ARKANSAS HOT SPRINGS CASE.

The Court of Claims has made a decree in accordance with an opinion heretofore rendered in the Arkansas Hot Springs case. The decree declares that the plaintiffs have no legal or equitable title to the property, and that the title rests wholly and absolutely in the United States. The Court directs that the property be taken, held and possessed by a receiver, to be appointed by the Court of Claims, who shall take charge of and rent out the same for the United States until Congress shall, by law, direct how the same shall be disposed of. The receiver is not to be appointed until a final decree is rendered, and he is not to take possession of the property until it has been adjudged by the Supreme Court to be the property of the United States.

SECRETARY DELANO WON'T RESIGN NOW.

Secretary Delano to-day freely says that he believes the recent newspaper charges affecting his official conduct are the result of an atrocious conspiracy to compel his retirement from the Cabinet. He is in receipt of numerous letters from friends in various sections of the country advising him to abandon his purpose (formed as he had stated last Fall) to resign about this time. Secretary Delano now has, in accordance with this advice, and with his own judgment of his duty to himself and to the Republican party, he has postponed his resignation indefinitely.

A TARIFF DECISION.

The Treasury Department has directed that where goods are imported under the act of 1870 for transportation without appraisement to an interior port, they are liable to duty under the tariff in force in the time of their first arrival in this country, and not under an act passed subsequent thereto, but before their arrival at an interior port. This decision may involve a change in some important decisions heretofore made under the act of 1870.

A POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

The Postmaster General, this morning, received the following dispatch which he has forwarded to the Secretary of State:

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, April 24.
To the Postmaster General:

The postoffice was robbed and plundered at Carizo on the 19th inst., by Mexicans. Dr. Lovell is killed. The Custom House safe is in the same building, but as far as known it could not be opened. Particulars will be reported by mail. Am here on official duty.

Signed H. MCCLELLAND,
Postmaster.

PAYMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President will, to-morrow, appoint two paymasters in the army to fill a vacancy in that corps caused by the Senate refusing to confirm two nominees for positions before adjournment. These appointments will be made in accordance with a decision of the Attorney General to-day to the effect that the President has authority to fill these vacancies.

THE SYNDICATE.

A telegram states that the Treasury Department on Saturday despatched a number of clerks to London with $11,000,000 of five per cent. bonds, being the last subscription of the Syndicate.

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AUSTRIA.

DON ALFONSO ROUGHLY HANDLED.

VIENNA, April 28.—Violent demonstrations have been made against Don Alfonso, who is residing at Gratz. The mob attempted to enter his villa. The police were called upon to protect it and several rioters were arrested.

AMERICA'S CARDINAL.

Archbishop McCloskey Receives the Berretta.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Thousands of pectators gathered at St. Patrick's Catheral this morning to witness the ceremony f conferring the Berretta on Cardinal Mcloskey. There had been an enormous denand for tickets, and numbers of those vho had them found great difficulty in aining an entrance through the crowd. 'he streets in the immediate neighborhood vere packed with human beings, all anxous to even get a chance of seeing the porals of the church. The interest manifestd was so great that representatives from very part of the Union were present. A umber of front seats were reserved for nvited guests and among those seated in hem were Chief Justice Daly, Judge Donohue, District Attorney Phelps, Sinlair Tousey, Collector Arthur, Hon. hos. Murphy and many other well-known itizens.

As the procession of dignitaries filed ito the Cathedral from the sacristy, every ye seemed to rest upon the venerable nd Most Reverend Archbishop Purcell 'ho preceded the celebrant of the mass, nd who was assigned a seat on the gospel de in front of the other Archbishops and ishops.

The Rev. Dr. McCloskey, brother of the ishop of Lousville was present with the ev. Silvester Malone, pastor of the hurch of Saints Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, he only living members of the seven oung men whom Cardinal McCloskey, oon after he was made Bishop, had aised to the dignity of the priesthood.

Rev. Mr. J. F. Kearney, of St. Patrick's athedral was master of ceremonies and o him was owing not only the even proeding of services, but the care taken f the press. A double duty devolved upon im owing to the illness of Vicar General uinn.

At twenty minutes to eleven o'clock the ead of the procession emerged from the estry, acolytes leading and bearing the rocession cross and tall tapers. Then ollowed

LONG LINES OF CLERGYMEN,

ho, after making the Berretta-genu-flexns before the high altar, passed down he centre aisle, which was soon packed. Vhen the surpliced priests had all taken heir places, the representatives of the different religious orders in the diocese bean to emerge from the vestry in their icturesque habits. When the procession ad all been arranged in proper places, here was an interval of ten minutes, durg which the church was filled with joyus music from the choir. A procession f prelates at length emerged from the estry with slow and measured tread, and he audience rose as

THE MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE

egan to unfold itself. The scene was one hich New York will probably never again itness. Boys with picturesque robes and vinging censors, and dignitaries in dark urple, preceded the Archbishops and ishops. The procession was closed by elebrants of mass, Bishop Loughlin, of rooklyn, Rev. Dr. McGlynn, assistant; ev. Father McGean, Deacon; and Father ean, Sub-Deacon; then Cardinal McCloskey, the Papal Envoys, Dr. Ubaldi, lonsignor Roncetti, and lastly the tall gure of Count Murefoschi, of the Pope's oble guard, in his dazzling uniform.

OSITION OF THE CARDINAL AND OTHERS.

Cardinal McClosky, wearing his rott het, purple cassock and mantelletta, knelt t the epistle side of the altar. The Arch ishop of Baltimore sat on his throne at ne same side. The officiating Bishop and lergymen stood at the altar steps, and Iass was commenced at the confiteor. 'he Cardinal stood up and

PROCEEDED TO HIS THRONE

t the Gospel side, he alone of all the preates present having a pastoral staff, which vas carried by an assistant officiating ishop. After incensing the altar three imes, he sat down with the Deacon and he sub-Deacon.

OMMENCEMENT OF THE CEREMONIES.

Bishop Loughlin read the "Intriot," reited Kyrie Elyson and Gloria in Excelsis, which was afterwards sung by the choir, nd the Collects were read by the celerant. The epistle was read by the subDeacon, and while Bishop Loughlin read he Gospel, the entire congregation rose to heir feet. He then chanted the words 'Credo in Unum Deum," and in a low oice recited the remainder of the Nicene Creed. When it was concluded the celerant, together with the Assistant Deaon, sat down until the choir had finished. Bishop Loughlin returned to the altar, where, after the customary Dominus Voiscum and Oremus, he proceeded to read rayers at the offertory.

The Deacon and sub-Deacon then prepared the sacred vessels and the bread and wine. Mercandante's "Quam Dilesta" was sung during this period. The acolytes again advanced with the censors and the altar was incensed by the Celebrant, the Archbishops and Bishops, rising and removing the mitres, the priests and the enire congregation rising. At this time the church was a

LEVEL SEA OF HEADS

from right to left, from the sanctuary to the doors. The right, left and centre aisles of the church were packed as full as they could hold with people, who were glad to get standing room. When the bell tinkled to announce the

OPENING OF THE CANON,

or solemn part of the ceremony, the people standing made an attempt to kneel, but were unable to do so. They were massed so tightly together, and a very unusual spectacle was witnessed ot hundreds standing up during the consecration. Towards the end of the mass was introduced the curious ceremony of

"GIVING PAX,"

or "Kiss of Peace." It is not exactly a kiss, but an inclination of the heads together while the hands rests on the others' arms. Pax was given from one to the other until it passed along to the right and left all through the crowded sanctuary. When mass was finished,

THE INTERESTING PART OF THE CEREMONY

commenced. Cardinal McCloskey rose and knelt at the left hand side of the altar, the Archbishop of Baltimore stepped down from his throne and knelt at the Epistle side. The audience rose with a perceptible excitement, and some had the bad taste to crowd up amongst the clergymen in the Sanctuary.

MESSAGE OF THE POPE READ BY MONSIGNOR RONCETTI.

Ab Legate Monsignor Roncetti stood beside Archbishop Bayley, and in a loud, clear voice read the message, in Latin, from Pius Papa to his venerabilis frator, the Archbishop of Baltimore, setting forth the reasons which induced him to confer the Cardinalate on Archbishop McCloskey, and at the close handed him a brief authorizing him to confer the berretta on this newly appointed prince of the Church.

The Archbishop having replied in latin passed the brief over to Father McKean, Deacon of the Mass, who then read it.

THE BERRETTA CONFERRED ON THE CARDINAL.

Count Manfoschi then surrendered the Berretta to Mgr. Roncetti, who handed it to Archbishop Bayley, who then walked over to the Cardinal and placed the cap on his head, at the same time addressing him in Latin as "Emenentia Tua." The Cardinal made a suitable reply, also in Latin.

ADDRESS OF THE CARDINAL.

Just before intoning the te deum, Cardinal McCloskey unexpectedly commenced an address in English, saying: "He had two duties to perform—first, to return thanks to the papal delegates and to the people who had attended in such numbers. He continued: "It is also our duty to make acknowledgements to you, venerable bretheren and prelates, to you, the reverend clergy, to you the distinguished officials for the State and city, to all for the honor that has been conferred upon us by your presence here this day. It would be proper for me to make this acknowledgement and proper to say something of the solemn and interesting occasion which has been the cause of attracting within the walls of this venerable cathedral such an august assemblage, but I regret to say that my feeble strength forbids it, and that I would be unequal to the task, and, besides, the ceremony has been protracted, and is not yet brought to a close, and I would not dare to venture even if I could to trespass on your patience. I will content myself with asking from you on my own behalf your sympathy and your prayers, and asking you to join with me, first in giving heartfelt thanks to Almighty God, and after him to our most Holy Father, the chief pastor of the Church and the Vicegerent of Christ on earth, for their great and magnanimous favor which has been bestowed upon us and for which we have endeavored to show for the hour, gratitude. In the solemnity of this day, we will return thanks to God and thanks to our Holy Father for the honor conferred upon us all; conferred first upon the venerable Hierarchy of the Church, on all grades and orders and upon the Catholic people, not simply of this city or diocese, but throughout the whole length and breadth of this land and whose hearts on this day are made to throb with joy because of the good tidings that have come to them and the exaltation and dignity to which the Church of America has been raised.

It gives honor also not only to the hierarchy and the Catholic people, but it was the intent and purpose of the Holy Father to give honor to our whole country, to give honor and show his deep respect and esteem for our great and glorious Republic, of which the Catholic population form so essential a part, and who are so loyally devoted to her institutions, and who, with God's blessing, to show their utmost efforts to strengthen and to save her and make her glorious and prosperous for ever. On this day of thanksgiving we will join in heart while we ask God to bless this country and also to make this the dawn of a happier day for the Holy Father so long deferred, but sure to come at last, and that he may live to see the glory and salvation of his people.

CLOSE OF THE CEREMONY.

The Cardinal, after intoning the te deum, retired to the vestry and put on the crimson robes of his office and returned to the altar while the choir sung, te deum. At the close of the hymn the Cardinal gave the pontifical benediction and the ceremonies were ended and the vast congregation passed out of the Cathedral.

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TENNESSEE.

Fearful Destruction of Horses by Buffalo Gnats.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—Complaints are pouring in from all surrounding counties of the fearful destruction of horses and mules by Buffalo gnats. Many small planters, especially colored ones are ruined by having their only horses or mules killed and being unable to replace them at a time when they are so badly needed. The Ledger publishes a letter from a planter near Macon, Fayette county, which says not less than two hundred horses and mules have died the past three days within ten miles of this place. "I went down to my farm yesterday, distant eight miles and counted thirty-seven dead horses on the way. I have lost four on my farm and my neighbor five, while some planters have lost as high as thirty. It looks like starvation to the people. Without money, some of the farmers will be compelled to turn out part of the crop planted, as they have no money to replace the stock.

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NEW YORK.

Banquet to Carl Schurz.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A banquet was given to-night at Delmonico's by leading German citizens to Carl Schurz, who sails to-morrow for Europe.

RESULT OF THE BILLIARD MATCH.

Tammany Hall was filled to-night by an excited crowd to witness the billiard match between Vignaux and Garnier for the championship and $1,000. The game was played on the Griffith table fitted with the Delany wire cushion and was for 600 points. Phil. Tierman of Cincinnati, was the referee. Betting at the start was 3 to 2 in favor of Vignaux. The game was won in the 46th inning by Garnier. The score was 600 to 258. The highest runs were Garnier, 90, Vignaux, 33. Winner's average 13 2-46.

◆

OBITUARY.

MADRAS, April 28.—Lord Hobart, Governor of this presidency is dead.

LONDON, April 28.—Sir Gillery Pigott Puisne, Baron of the Court Exchequer, died to-day.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Mrs. Sarah J. Conway of the Brooklyn Theatre died tonight at her residence in Brooklyn.

COLUMBUS, O., April 28.—Honorable Abraham Simmons, an old resident of Noble county, for many years County Treasurer and Senator and representative of his district, died suddenly at Coldwell yesterday, aged 65.

◆

TEXAS.

The State Tranquil.

CORPUS CHRISTI, April 28.—Tranquility is for the present restored. No information of any raids or crimes in the country for several days has been received.

Captain McNeely has ordered all companies of citizens to disband which has been promptly obeyed, proving that confidence is placed in him. All citizens approve his actions and will respond immediately should their services be needed. He is now scouting through the infected districts assuring both American and Mexican citizens they shall be protected and intends to rid the country of these outlaws. Still, some fears as to the whereabouts of the raiders who have crossed from Mexico has not been ascertained.

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SPAIN.

THE GUSTAV OUTRAGE.

SANTANDER, April 28.—As the final act of reparation for the Gustav outrage, the Spanish commander of Guetaria, on the arrival of the German fleet at that point, fired asalute of twenty-one guns.

CLERK OF COURTS.

Mr. James P. O'Neill is announced in another column as a candidate for the above subject, to thedecision of the Democratic County Convention. He served during our Southern troubles in the ranks of the 155th, Pa. Vols.

THE WORK HOUSE FIRE.

THE LOSS ABOUT $100,000.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE—SPREAD OF THE NEWS THROUGH THE TWO CITIES—ARRIVAL OF THE FIRE ENGINES AT CLAREMONT—EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE PRISON—ESCAPE OF PRISONERS—THE CHAPEL AND EAST WING DESTROYED—INSURANCE—PRISONERS' ATTEMPTS TO FIRE THE WORKSHOP, ETC.

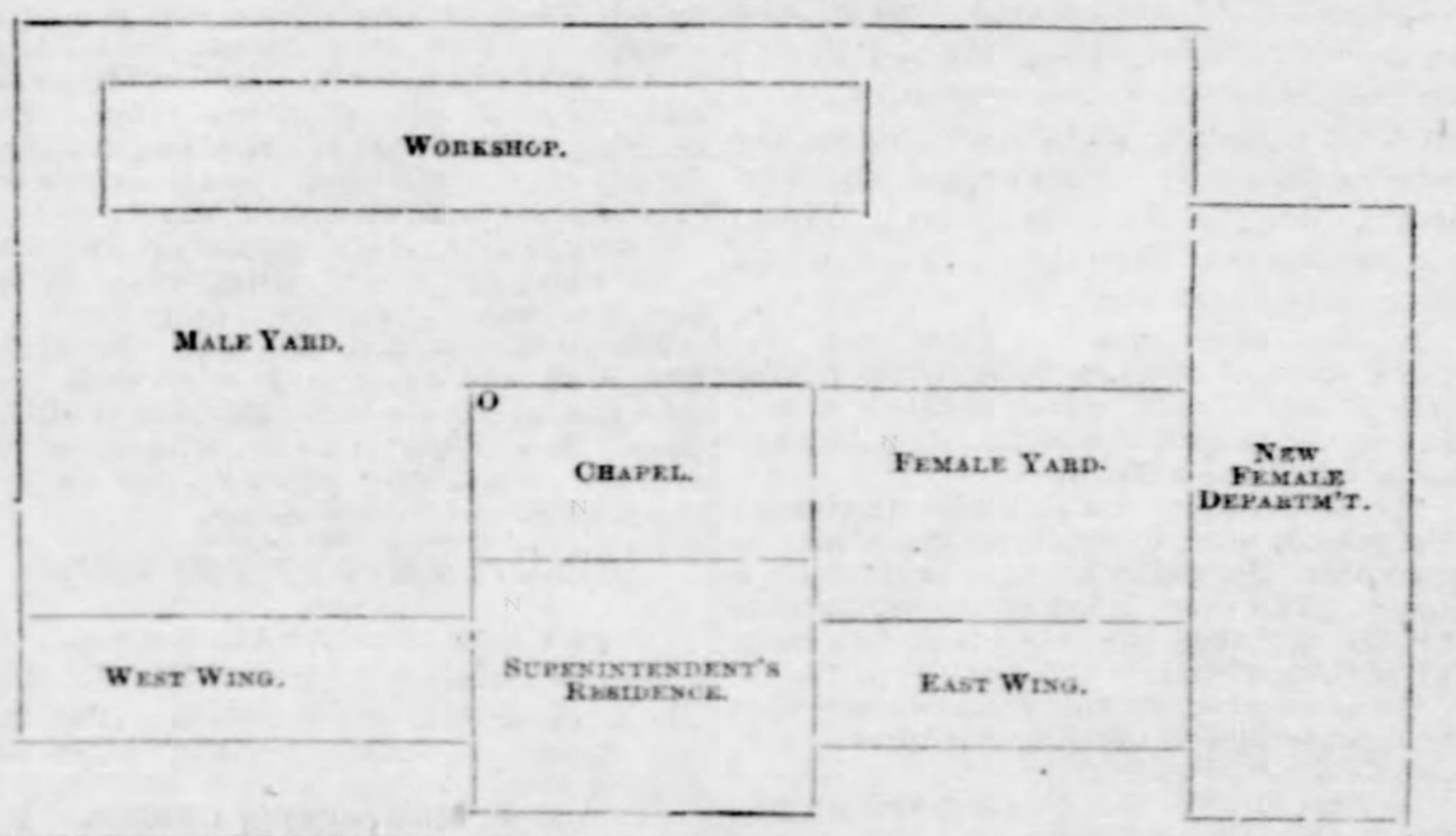
At 10 minutes after 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon a dispatch was received at the Mayor's office from Superintendent Cordier of the Allegheny County Work House, announcing that the building was on fire, and requesting the authorities to immediately send apparatus and firemen to the place. Assistant Engineer Hamill was immediately notified of the fire and request. He was given to understand that a train would be in readiness at the West Penn depot, Allegheny, to convey the apparatus to Claremont, where the institution is located, and notified the Duquesne and Independence Engine Companies to proceed to the depot at once. The command was obeyed, both engines arriving there in a very short time. In the meantime the news of the fire spread through the two cities with wonderful rapidity. In half an hour after the dispatch was received the news was spread

short time the engine was playing upon the flames. Word was immediately sent back to the city for more hose. A line arrived from Allegheny shortly afterwards and an effort was made to work the Independence. She was found unfit for service, however, and of course proved of no use. Before the engines arrived some of the employees of the prison were playing upon the flames with their own hose on other parts of the building, and thus their spread was prevented to the new female department. All efforts to save the east wing, however, proved futile. The roof fell in with a crash and the contents were all destroyed. The flames were burning fearfully by this time and soon the third and second floors of the hospital and chapel building also fell in. Chief Crow, of Allegheny, had arrived some time before this, and seeing the necessity, sent Mr. R. D. McGonnigle for the Columbia engine of the depar ment of that city. Through the efficiency of Mr. Jos. L. Gaches, Dispatcher of the West Penn Road, another special train was soon provided, and the engine was delivered at Claremont in a very short time after they had received orders to go, the trip being made in from ten to twelve minutes. This engine was also put to work, and with the Duquesne, did efficient service in extinguishing the flames. Both engines worked until half-past ten o'clock, when the fire was about extinguished. The Columbia and Independence engines then returned to the city and the Duquesne remained on the ground all night to be in readiness in case the fire should break out again. The flames, however, were all extinguished by half-past ten, as stated before, and nothing remained but smouldering embers so that no further destruction was expected.

THE LOSS.

The loss could not be correctly estimated last night, but Superintendent Cordier informed a representative of this paper at ten o'clock, the hour the fire was extinguished, that it would reach about $100,000. During the afternoon it was thought by the Superintendent that the loss would

DIAGRAM OF THE PRISON.



over the central parts of both cities, and many persons eager to witness the conflagration, hastened to the West Penn depot to secure passage, if possible, on the special train.

AN EXCITING RIDE.

Upon their arrival at the depot, however, the firemen did not find the train in readiness for them but were compelled to wait some minutes until truck cars were run back to the building. When the cars arrived the apparatus was placed on them and the engine with two cars started for the scene of the conflagration. From the tenor of the dispatch, Chief White and Assistant Hamill were led to believe that the utmost haste was desirable, and they urged the railroad employees to land them at Claremont, where the institution is located as quickly as possible. The latter fully comprehended the necessity for haste. Concluding to test the capacity of his good engine, the engineer pulled the throttle out nearly as far as possible and the train went whizzing through the city. Perhaps faster time was never made upon the West Penn railroad. The railroad authorities had ordered a clear track and nothing in the way of a collision of trains was to be feared. In order to notify footmen who might be traveling on the railroad, however, a constant whistling was kept up. This, together with the racket kept up by the bouncing and swaying from side to side by the locomotive and cars, was something unusual to people residing along the railroad, and they hastened out of their houses to see the train. She swept by the houses, however, with wonderful velocity, and was soon lost to sight of the wondering inmates.

ARRIVAL AT CLAREMONT.

At ten minutes after three o'clock and eleven minues after starting from Allegheny, the train arrived at Claremont, having traveled in that time a distance of nearly ten miles. The arrival of efficient aid for extinguishing the flames was hailed with delight by the authorities of the institution. As the train neared the station thick volumes of black smoke were seen ascending from the east wing of the prison, giving them to understand that it was a conflagration of no trifling character. Passengers who did not belong to the department hastened at once from the railroad to the place of the fire. In this connection, however, a

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING

together with the diagram of the plan of the ground floor might be given and will serve to give the reader a better understanding of the fire. The Superintendent's residence and the wings front towards the West Penn Railroad and are situated about three or four hundred yards back of it. The residence is three and the wings two stories high. The new female department is also three stories. At present the male performers occupy the west and the females the east wing, as the new building for the women is not yet completed. The apartment back of the residence, where the fire originated, is also three stories and the third story was used as the chapel and library, the second as the dispensary and hospital, and the ground floor as a kitchen and laundry. From the west wing and new female department high walls run back some distance beyond the workshop, forming the inclosures as shown in the diagram. A portion of the upper story of the east wing was used by the women as a sewing room and their cells were in the lower story. The building is a substantial brick structure with stone floors, and all its departments covered with a slate roof. It was thought if a fire would break out in the building that it could make but little headway, as there was not much wood work about the prison

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

The flames were first discovered at half-past one o'clock by some of the prisoners engaged in the workshop. They immediately gave the alarm, and the intelligence spread throughout the whole building in a wonderfully short time. The majority of the male prisoners were in their cells at the time, but they soon learned of the fire and commenced screaming piteously and called loudly upon the keepers to liberate them. The flames were first discovered on the roof of the hospital and chapel structure at the northwest corner, marked O in the diagram.

THE ORIGIN

of the fire is a mystery. There is no flue in the apartment in which the flames were first seen, and Superintendent Cordier states that no person has been in that part of the building for several days. From these facts he is convinced that the fire originated from a spark from one of the chimneys belonging to other parts of the prison, or possibly from a locomotive. The fact, however, that the apartment was covered with slate roofing, renders this theory somewhat improbable to many and they attribute the origin to an incendiary. They think that one or more of the prisoners may have fired the structure with a hope of making their escape during the confusion that would be caused by its discovery and by the efforts to extinguish it. This, of course, is mere speculation, and judging from the mystery that at present surrounds the start of the flames, it is more than probable that the origin will never be known.

SPREAD OF THE FLAMES.

From the northwest corner of the roof of the chapel the flames spread with great rapidity, and before any efforts could be made to extinguish them the whole roof was enveloped. This part of the prison was most insecure from fire, and was yesterday designated by Superintendet Cordier as an "old tinder box." The flames, therefore, made rapid headway, and soon the roof fell in with a crash, the burning timbers lodging upon the stone floor below. A small portion of the rear wall to the Superintendent's residence had caught and the walls of the east wing were heated up to a high temperature. It was at this juncture when the engines from the city arrived.

LABORS OF THE FIREMEN.

It did not require a great while to unload the engines after their arrival at Claremont. The firemen were at some loss, however, as to what course to pursue, owing to the great distance (nearly a quarter of a mile) of the river from the burning building. Superintendent Cordier, however, directed them to place an engine at the reservoir, which supplies the institution with water and which is located on a hill some distance back of the prison. The Duquesne engine was accordingly placed at the reservoir, when the discovery was made that her line of hose was not long enough. The hose belonging to the Independence engine was called into requisition and in a reach about $200,000, but he then considered the walls of the east wing as useless, as is the case with those of the chapel and hospital building. Later in the night, however, it was found that they were sound. The contents of the east wing, consisting of cot beds and furniture of no great value were totally destroyed, as were also the contents of the chapel building. This department contained the library, and all the books, about eight hundred volumes were destroyed. The contents of this building were of considerable more value than those of the east wing, but an estimate could not be made of their worth last night.

THE INSURANCE

is small. Superintendent Cordier never thought there was any necessity for an insurance on such a building. He informed our representative last night that this is the first fire that ever occurred with him during his fifteen years' experience as a prison manager. The Board of Managers, however, felt that they would not rest content in case any destruction should occur by fire if there was no insurance, and, consequently, had their prison insured for $55,000. This was divided, part covering the prison proper, part the workshop and the remainder covering the stock, contents, etc. The workshop was not injured in the least, and it is thought that $30,000 will cover the amount for which the companies can be held liable. The insurance was all placed by the Western of Pittsburgh, through their agents, Loomis and Collingwood, and is in ten local companies. Of these we have only the names of the Western, Franklin Monongahela and Merchants and Manufacturers.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

As stated above, the prisoners were greatly frightened when they learned that the building was on fire. The managers removed the males from their cells to their own yard, and guards armed with carbines were placed on the walls to prevent their escape. Some of those whose terms will soon expire were provided with buckets to aid in extinguishing the flames, and others were called upon to remove the furniture and valuable articles from the Superintendent's residence. This gave opportunity to some of the long termers to escape, and the opportunity did not pass by unheeded. From Assistant Superintendent Kennedy we learned that from ten to twelve were missing at ten o'clock last night. Owing to the confusion the roll was not called, and he consequently could not give all their names. One prisoner named "Rut" McBratney found his way into the female department and securing a covering to hide his prison dress made good his escape. A guard saw him in the act of leaving and fired after him, but without effect. Jackson is the name of another of the fugitives. Four others who aided in carrying furniture from the residence and thus got without the building, were seen passing through Hoboken, a little place near Claremont, and crossed the river in a skiff near that place. One of these was a colored man. They each had long terms to serve, one of them having been recently sentenced for four years. Mr. Kennedy was well pleased with the behavior of the rest of the inmates, except in a few cases. Those who have long terms were generally better behaved than their companions who expect to be liberated soon.

PRISONERS FIRE THE WORKSHOP.

Three prisoners were discovered in the act of firing the cooper shop during the great confusion. They piled up a number of barrels and threw a lot of shavings around the pile. The match had been applied and the flames were leaping up, but as they had not been communicated to the barrels they were extinguished with a few buckets of water, and thus this department was saved. The guilty parties are all known to Mr. Kennedy, or at least he has strong enough evidence to believe that they are guilty. Of course they will be made to answer for their misdemeanor. Their object in playing the incendiary was to create a better chance for escape.

INCIDENTS.

The female prisoners were removed without the prison entirely to a frame building some distance in the rear, and guards were placed over them also. From their position they had a fine view of the conflagration, as also had the male convicts from their position in the yard. When there was no further danger of the flames spreading they were all removed to their cells.

The firemen and many of the visitors worked heroically to subdue the conflagration, and are deserving of much praise. Their hard labor gave them a keen appetite, and supper was prepared for them at the Allegheny City Home, which is located a short distance from the Workhouse. The men were let off in detachments, and the attaches of the Home were kept busy dealing out rations from six o'clock to nine. The heavy raid made on the Home has nearly left Superintendent Johnson without sufficient to furnish breakfast for the paupers.

The gas for the Work House was manufactured at the building, and when the fire broke out of course the supply had to be cut off. Many of the pipes in the building were destroyed, and in consequence the managers were compelled to obtain candles to furnish light. The broken pipes will be repaired to-day.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

B. S. Schaffer was acquitted of larceny and receving stolen goods. Wm. F. Ross prosecutor.

James Henderson and James Hendricks were convicted of larceny. A nolle pros was allowed as to George Battles and Wm. Rodgers.

A nolle pros was allowed Xavier Temberler and Frank Fatter, indicted for malicious mischief.

Daniel Cash, indicted for fornication on oath of Margaret Motherson, was found guilty.

Jerry Carroll was acquitted of charge of larceny of a shirt.

David Croft, charged with barratry in connection with the prosecution of saloon keepers, is on trial.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Stowe.

Thos. Miller, Sr., vs. the P., V. & C. R. R. Verdict for plaintiff for $600.

Clark vs. Frew et al. On trial.

John N. Schafer vs. the P., V. & C. R. R. Co. Judgment of nonsuit.

N. Haller vs. Lindsay, Murray & Co. Judgment of non-suit, entered in this case, taken off.

John H. Stewart et al. vs. Samuel H. Baird et ux. Settled.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

M. P. McClanahan and Emeline, his wife, vs. O. H. P. Blackburn. Verdict for plaintiff for $615 03.

John Hoffer vs. Bleany & Carroll. Verdict for plaintiff for $183 31.

D. M. Armor, trustee of the Fifth Avenue Bank, vs. McGinnis & Co. Verdict for defendants.

Josiah White, Jr., & Son, vs. J. M. Faas; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiffs for $185 60.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Andrew Beye, Mercer county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Rogers.

In the matter of Andrew H. Miller, debtor of this city, the petition of said debtor for an injunction, with motion for the same was presented and argued. After which a restraining order was granted.

United States vs. Chas H. Shriver et al. The clerk was ordered to deposit to the credit of the U. S. Treasurer the amount on the registry of the court.

United States vs. P. H. Campbell, charged with smuggling, having been identified, was ordered to be removed to the custody of the Marshal of the Northern district of New York.

Jos. M. Carson, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee presented and order made for the sale of certain personal property discharged of liens, the said liens to be transferred to the fund realized from said sale, and the assignee directed to give a bond for $5,000.

Waring Bros. & Co., and Waring Bros., debtors, Pittsburgh. Return day of the order to show cause, &c., on motion of W. S, Purviance, extended to 27th prox.

George W. Holdship & Co., and L. Irwin & Co., debtors. Return day of the order to show cause extended to 27th prox and petition of Henry Holdship presented and order made directing the mortgage and assumpsit of claim against Waring Bros., to be executed and delivered forthwith to John. R. McCune, trustee.

W. B. Gillet, bankrupt, Luzerne county, and H. Port, of same county. Register's report on solicitor's petition for compensation in above cases presented and the compensation therein disallowed by Rule XXX. of the Supreme Court, adopted April 1875.

John Levi, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Register's report on petition of John W. Jones for the ascertainment, &c., of certain alleged liens, presented and confirmed, and the assignee directed to pay to the petitioner $330 65 as recommended in said report.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

In the case of Robt. Lindsay, indicted for false pretenses on oath of Charles J. Barr, a nolle prosequi was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

A nolle prosequi was also allowed in the case of Christ. Wagner and J. P. Wilson, indicted on oath of Remhard Klingsman for false pretenses.

The case of David Croft, indicted for barratry on oath of Charles J. Nahmmacher, occupied the most of the day. The defendant was charged with blackmailing liquor dealers. A verdict of acquittal was rendered by the jury.

S. D. Rothermel, charged with conspiracy in connection with Croft, was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs.

Alex. Cobb (colored), charged by Henry Jackson with the larceny of a pair of pants, was acquitted.

Thomas Lane is on trial charged by Mr. Brady Dalzell with the larceny of a gold watch from the prosecutor's person.

Common Pleas No. 1 Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Henry Mueller vs. the Pittsburgh Virginia and Charleston Railway Co. an action to recover for damages alleged to have sustained by plaintiff, by reason of the defendant's excavating in front of his property on Manor street, is on trial.

Clark vs. Frew et al., is still on trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Stockdale trustee vs. Jake Hill. Verdict for plaintiff for $4,384 59.

Y. Derr vs. J. C. Gulick et al. Juror withdrawn and case settled.

S. A. McClung vs. George W. Dithridge. Verdict for defendant.

J. T. Stockdale, trustee, vs. Jake Hill. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,685 75.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Anna E. Sink, bankrupt, Butler county. On creditors' application the United States Marshal was appointed provisional assignee.

E. Newton Coon, bankrupt, Brownsville. Petition for discharge presented and order made for final examination before Register Harper.

Patrick M. Dunn, of Altoona, and Louis Krelling, of Allegheny City, each filed voluntary petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy. The former was referred to Register Brotherline and the latter to Register Shafer.

Meade & Magee, bankrupts, Warren county. Argument on the rule on the assignee to show cause why the exceptions should not be set aside. Decision reserved.

James A. Stewart vs. steamboat Charley McDonald in admiralty. Respondent allowed to amend his answer.

Wesley Ross, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Assignee directed to pay the claim of I. B. Wood, creditor, the sum ef $203 67, the amount of his claim.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

A. Noonan charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, plead nolle contendere, Sentence was suspended on payment of costs, owing to the tender years of the defendant.

Chas Good was convicted of assault.

Thomas Edwards plead nolle contendere to charges of keeping a gambling house and being a common gambler.

Emil Obergold was acquitted of a charge of embezzlement.

Minnie Reagan was acquitted of selling liquor without license.

John Schulters plead nolle contendere to a similiar charge.

John Beans was convicted on two indictments for larceny.

W. H. Miller was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

Frank Gentt, John Gleason and John Samuels, each plead nolle contendere to a charge of entering a building with felonious intent.

Thos. Lane, charged with the larceny of a gold watch, was acquitted.

Daniel McBride is on trial on a charge of selling liquor without license.

W. J. Dorsey and Wm. Mort plead guilty to two cases of illegal liquor selling, and were allowed a nolle pros on a third.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and and Collier.

Henry Mueller vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company. Verdict for plaintiff for thirty dollars.

Oliver McClintock & Co. vs. C. D. Arnsthal et ux. Verdict for plaintiffs for $125 85.

The jury found for plaintiff for $2,200 in the case of Anton Schmitt vs. the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.

Duquesne Coal Company vs. Elizabeth Tobin. Verdict for plaintiff for six and a fourth cents damages and costs.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Julia Gallagher vs. F. P. Kohen. Verdict for plaintiff for $45.

Pierce Sinnott vs. John Miller, an action to recover on a contract. On trial.

James Wilson vs. John Irwin and John Speer, an action in trespass, is on trial.

District Court—Judge McCandless.

Frank J. Hafner, bankrupt, Allegheny. Assignee's report of sale of real estate presented and confirmed, subject to exceptions.

United States vs. thirty-three acres of land, distillery, &c., of David Young. United States Marshal gave notice that he would present for acknowledgment the deed of the sale of said property.

Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company vs. the steamer Traveler, in admiralty. D. Baillie & Bro. allowed to intervene for their claim.

Anna E. Sink, bankrupt, Butler county. Order appointing U. S. Marshal provisional assignee revoked. Bill in equity for injunction presented and order made for a hearing on the 12th prox., and in the meantime restraining creditors from interference with debtor's property.

Wibel & English, bankrupts, Allegheny City. Petition of Thomas M. Bayne, Esq., for compensation presented and referred.

Seigler, Baker & Co., bankrupts, Westmoreland county. Assignee's report approved and confirmed, and the assignee directed to deliver deed to purchaser.

Peter Campbell, Westmoreland county, bankrupt. Trustee's sale confirmed and Register Williard directed to ascertain whether there are any liens and make report thereof to the Court.

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RADICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MEETING YESTERDAY—AN EARLY CONVENTION DECIDED UPON—STATE DELEGATES.

The Radical County Executive Committee met Tuesday afternoon. There was a full attendance of the Ringsters and a heated discussion was had on the question of fixing a time for holding County Conventions. The time was finally fixed for Tuesday, June 15th, the primaries being fixedfor the Saturday preceding.

A motion was offered setting forth that there shall be four conventions held to consist of one delegate from each election district.

Convention No. 1—To nominate a candidate for Sheriff.

Convention No. 2—To nominate candidates for Recorder and Register.

Convention No. 3—To nominate candidates for Clerk of Courts and Director of the Poor.

Convention No. 4—To nominate one candidate for County Controller and two candidates for County Commissioners.

This was amended so as to allow any district polling three-fifths of 250 votes, more than 250 to have one additional delegate for every three-fifths, and was adopted as amended.

An election for delegates to the Radical State Convention was then held with the following results:

SENATORIAL.

Forty-second district, Arthur Hobson; Forty-third district, S. P. Fulton; Forty-fourth district, C. B. Seeley; Forty-fifth district, M. S. Humphreys.

LEGISLATIVE.

First district, Watson Wooley, H. H. Byram, W. W. Tyson; Second district, Joseph M. Gazzam, John N. Neeb; Third district, Thomas Rowswell; Fourth district, James A. McDevitt, B. B. Brown, C. S. Fetterman, John A. Fox; Fifth district, B. B. Coursin, J. J. Gillespie; Sixth district, John Paul, Chris. Steel.

The committee then adjourned.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF REV. DR. WM. PRESTON.

By reference to another column it will be seen that the Rev. Dr. Wm. Preston died about seven o'clock Sunday morning at Bedford, Pa., in the seventy-sixth year of his age. The deceased was for many years rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, this city, and was widely known in this vicinity. Some two years ago he resigned his charge of St. Andrew's and since that time has had charge of the church at Bedford, to which place he removed on account of his failing health. He was somewhat improved during his residence at that place, and from letters received last week by his friends in this city his condition was considered favorable. He suddenly grew worse, however, during the latter part of the week and lingered till the hour stated, Sunday morning, when death ensued.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE AT LEETONIA.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED ASSAILANT—PARTICULARS OF THE ASSAULT.

(From The Daily Post, of Tuesday.)

A special dispatch was received yesterday from East Liverpool, O., announcing the arrest of a man supposed to be Mead, who assaulted Elisha Davidson at Leetonia, O., on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad on Saturday night. The prisoner was arrested by a policeman named Welch, who received orders to take him to Leetonia on the first train. The accused is said to bear close resemblance to the description given of the murderer, and the officer is convinced that he has the right man.

Mr. Davidson was an old and respected citizen of Leetonia, and was supposed to have considerable money about the house. The particulars of the fiendish assault are these. The old man was in the act of putting down carpet, when a man supposed to be Mead entered the room and suddenly struck him on the head with a piece of iron ore. Davidson's skull was fractured by the blow, and although he lay unconscious the assailant continued beating him about the head and body. He searched the house when he had satisfied himself that his victim could offer no resistance, but so far as known only obtained thirty dollars and some valuable papers. The cries of the old man were heard by several neighbors who paid no attention to them, until the assailant was observed leaving the house. An investigation was then made resulting in the discovery of Mr. Davidson's injuries. Two citizens immediately started in pursuit of the assailant and overtook him, but were compelled to let him escape as they were unarmed while he flourished a large revolver. It is presumed he continued his way unmolested to East Liverpool. The man arrested disclaimed any knowledge of the murder, but Mead the alleged assailant is well known and would be readily recognized at Leetonia. Mr. Davidson was still living yesterday morning, but cannot possibly recover.

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FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.

THREE MEN PRECIPITATED A DISTANCE OF THIRTY FEET—ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER FATALLY INJURED.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon a shocking accident occurred at No 189 Smithfield street, which resulted in the almost instant death of one man and the probable injury of another. The building is occupied by Mr. Casper Ruttger as a saloon and dwelling, and three carpenters named Thomas A. Broadie, Walter Guthrie and Wm. McGlumphy were engaged in putting up a sign at the edge of the roof of the building, and making preparations for putting up an ornamental cornice. They had constructed a temporary platform by nailing boards so as to project from the sides of the three story windows, and had placed a single board across these pieces. Two of the men were on the scaffold when Mr. McGlumphy stepped upon it also. It immediately gave way and the trio were precipitated a distance of thirty feet to the brick pavement below. Broadie struck the cornice projecting from the first story in his decent and landed upon his head. His skull was crushed in and his neck was broken by the fall. He died almost instantly. Guthrie struck on the side of his head and shoulder. He was also bruised about the ribs and is supposed to be injured internally. McGlumphy, the third one, alighted on his feet, but in his descent struck his wrist on the projecting cornice. He was very severely jarred, but his injuries were not of a serious character.

Mr. Broadie, the deceased, was about thirty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and family. His body was removed to his late residence, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Spring alley, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. A jury was impannelled, but the inquest was adjourned till to-day. Guthrie was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital where his injuries were attended to. It is thought he cannot recover. Mr. McGlumphy was able to walk to the street cars.

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VALUABLE DENTAL INVENTION.

THE NEW ATMOSPHERIC DISK—GREAT ADVANTAGE DERIVED FROM IT—EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF THE PATENT PURCHASED BY DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT.

So many improvements have recently been made in the dental art, that those compelled to use artificial teeth enjoy almost the advantages of those who still retain the natural. All who have placed themselves under the care of Dr. Quincy A. Scott can testify that such is the fact, as the Doctor has always aimed to introduce into his practice every invention in his art, many of which improvements he has himself discovered.

But the latest, and the one we wish particularly to name, is the New Patent Atmospheric Disk, which patent has been purchased by Dr. Scott, and which can be obtained by calling at his office, No. 278 Penn avenue. The object of the disk is to hold securely both upper and lower and all styles of partial sets of teeth on gold, silver, platina and vulcanite. The advantage thus obtained will soon be appreciated by those who give it a fair trial, and will be found as comfortable and reliable in every respect as natural teeth.

Although it is only four years since this invention was made, it has been widely introduced and thousands are reaping great advantages from it. It has been thoroughly tested which accounts for the fact that it is rapidly growing in favor, and those who have purchased them pronounced it the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones.

The advantage from the use of this patent is also apparent in eating, which can be enjoyed as highly as by those having natural teeth. The person can also talk with ease, laugh, sing, cough or sneeze, thus showing that it is all that could be desired.

Dr. Scott has purchased the exclusive right of this patent, and those having artificial teeth will consult their own interest, comfort and enjoyment by calling at the office of the Doctor and procure one.

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A CROSSED EYE STRAIGHTENED.

On Saturday, the 3d, Dr. Sadler, the occulist and aurist, No. 256 Penn street, straightened a crossed eye for a little daughter of Mr. Charles Angloch, No. 67 Fulton street. It had been crossed four and a half years and become very weak, seeing only one-fifth as well as the natural condition. This is almost universally the case where but one eye is crossed, and if left crossed over five years seldom ever recovers full strength, hence the great importance of operating early and save the sight as well as improve the looks. The eye is now straight and well.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.

Students can save time and money by attending the Iron City College during the summer when the school is not so thronged as it always is during the fall and winter, and as there are no vacations, students are admitted at any time. Circulars giving full information can be obtained by addressing the Principal, Prof. J. C. Smith, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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THE IRON CITY COLLEGE

Is the only institution of the kind in this city—Pittsburgh—that we recommend to the public patronage.—[Presbyterian Banner.

THE SOLDENE ON A STRING.

[N. Y. Picayune.]

Tuesday night, during the performance of "M'me l' Archiduc," at the St. Charles Theatre, Henry Gallagher became so charmed with M'lle. Soldene's singing that he could not resist the temptation of throwing her a bouquet. M'me l'Archiduc did not see it first, as she was singing with her back partly turned to the audience, but as soon as she turned to make the usual bow in the acknowledgement of a round of applause, her delighted eyes fell upon the nosegay and she gracefully stooped to secure it. Just as she did so, the seemingly enchanted flowers moved a few feet from where they had fallen upon the stage. The Diva paused for a moment and then made another attempt, when lo! the flowers again drifted away from her grasp. The idea now flashed across her mind, "the beastly thing has got a string to it," and suiting the action to the thought, she made a desperate rush, pounced upon the flowers and sent them whirling back into the face of the malicious spectator. Then striking a majestic pose, she cast a contemptuous and withering look upon the discomfited Gallagher, who at the same moment from behind felt the heavy hand of a peeler resting upon his shoulder. The Soldene's tormentor was taken to the First Precint Station, charged with disturbing the peace, and Monsieur L'Archidue, upon hearing about the matter, declared that he rather liked it—"It was original."

Chorus—"Original! original."

PAPER DRESS PATTERNS.

A letter from New York to a Boston paper says: A great business has grown up apparently out of nothing. This business is the making of dress patterns out of a flimsy sort of a paper made for the purpose. The amount of business done is simply marvelous. Through it ladies in the backwoods, in the country and in the remotest and sparsest districts, can at the cost of a dime or so secure the latest fashions for themselves and children. One of these establishments sued a house in New York on a note given for goods delivered. The defense set up was that there was no consideration. A quantity of the goods were brought into court and their flimsy texture exhibited to the inspection of the intelligent jury. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant on the ground that there was no property in such material. Yet the dealings in this frail fabric are hardly equalled by any other branch of trade. One house does $100,000 worth of trade a year. The paper is manufactured expressly for the work, and is sent into the city tons at a time. A single order exhausts 5,000 reams. This house has 1,000 agencies. They are in every part of the United States, in Canada and across the seas. Orders for patterns come in from $25 to $1,000. The largest establishments in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Chicago buy $500 worth at a time. One hundred and fifty hands are kept constantly at work to meet the orders.

A ROMANTIC STORY A LITTLE SPOILED BY THE DENOUEMENT.

Recently a young lady fell into the River Caine in Wilts, Eng., and would have been drowned but for her heroic rescue by a young man, who swam with his fair charge to the bank, amid the hearty cheers of the lookers-on. The young couple, very little the worse for their recent ducking, were escorted by an admiring crowd to the nearest hotel, where the hero was rewarded by being entertained at a party in honor of the happy termination of what might have been a very lamentable affair. Complimentary speeches and high enconiums were showered on the "lion of the evening." But the greatest honor of all was in store for him. The happy father, in the presence of the blushing maiden, offered him her hand and £500. This unlooked-for and spontaneous act of generosity evoked general satisfaction, and the guests were considerably disappointed when the gallant rescuer, after thanking the enthusiastic parent for his kind offer, announced that, although he should be glad to meet Miss —— again as a friend, he certainly could not accept her hand. What actuated him in this decision does not appear to be known. Most likely he was engaged already.

CRAZED THROUGH GRIEF.

A special dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, of the 17th says: Three years ago Lucius Jenny, of Battle Creek, Michigan, became engaged to a young lady of that place, and came to Osage County, Kansas, to open up a farm and procure a home for himself and intended wife; but last week, as the time drew near for his return to Michigan to claim the hand of his affianced in marriage, he received a card announcing her wedding with another party. He was overwhelmed with grief, and in the agony of his sufferings attempted suicide with a razor, but was restrained by friends before he succeeded. Being left alone he made another unsuccessful attempt with a revolver. Then he tried a third time to end his life by throwing himself from a second-story window, and that also failed. After this he was kept under close surveilance, until the arrival of his father, who removed the poor fellow to his home in Michigan.

POULTICE FOR SORE THROAT.

A correspondent sends us the following, which he says is the recipe for a most excellent poultice for sore throat: Throw a handful of hops into a half pint of water, cooking them a few moments, to which add a half pint of vinegar. Thicken this with corn-meal, and into the mixture slice two or three onions, and add the inside of a couple of well baked potatoes. Let it boil thick, spread upon a cloth and apply to the throat. In cases where all the ingredients cannot be obtained, it is said that the use of the inner portion of roasted potatoes alone, is a most effective remedy.—[Cleveland Herald.

* * *

THERE is a negro in Guilford, Conn., who has predicted all the bad weather the past winter. He says there will be another snow storm next Tuesday, but some of the people down there say that if it comes they will have that nigger's head.

FACTS ABOUT THE SUN.

SOME OBSERVATIONS DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS BY PROF. S. P. LANGLEY.

Prof. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, on Thursday, at the Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C., read his essay containing an account of his researches in solar physics, several interesting paragraphs of which we append:

In 1870, the Allegheny Observatory commenced to give special attention to solar physics, with which it has since been largely occupied. Its labors (now in a sense finished) are still chiefly waiting publication. The manuscript account of them is substantially complete, and I desire to present it to the Academy in the form of the present summary of its contents. Since 1870 the sun has been studied and drawings made of its surface on three different scales. The first is by projecting an image of the sun on a circle eight inches in diameter, drawing every spot with exactness, and indicating the position of the faculæ. This forms a general map of the sun for the day. The second is by substituting a higher power and drawing any remarkable spot, or configuration, on a scale of from 30 to 60 inches to the solar diameter, with a very accurate orientation and a degree of detail which, owing to the tremulous image, the photograph cannot reach. The third drawing is made direct (by means of the polarizing eye piece) of any special feature of the spot, accompanied by micrometric measurements and on the largest possible scale. These details thus reached, it should be distinctly understood, are absolutely inaccessible to the photograph, no trace of the most interesting of them existing on the best by Messrs. Rutherford or De la Rue. It is to these eye studies then, and such as these, made with a minute, even a servile, fidelity to the original, the results noted in every case while the eye is actually at the telescope and checked incessantly by micrometric measurement, that the advance of information in this field must be due. Of these drawing thus made some hundreds have been prepared at the Observatory, a selection from some of the most important of which it is intended to represent photographically.

The speaker then made a diagram to show the results attained in measuring the heat of different parts of the sun.

Prof. Langley said that closer observations on the faculæ have shown that they are resolvable into the filamentary structure, whose extremities here rise entirely above the solar atmosphere. They appear to be bright filament tips, and not diffuse masses of vapor resting on the solar atmosphere. We have remarkable analogies with terrestrial meteorology shown in the motion of cloud forms one over another, in the extreme resemblance to cirrus types, and in other particulars, but equally distinct points of resemblance in instances of abrupt lines of fracture in the presence of what we could only describe by a geological term of "faults" in the solar surface, an evidence which seemed to point at once in the direction of a gaseous structure, and one possessing some of the qualities of a viscous and almost frangible composition. Instances of this have been seen where the lines of fracture formed spur-like fissures, one fitting into another like the rents in some Alpine peaks, and extending over a distance of thousands of leagues. Zollner's theory, although ingenious, has not been found in accord with observation, the views of those who hold for a liquid surface of the photosphere not being sustained by the observations here made. From the view of a wholly gaseous and a wholly liquid structure we are supported by the moderate conclusions of Young in believing in the existence of a stratum of gas possessing more or less of the qualities of a viscid fluid, and capable of exercising a constriction on the interior of the gaseous mass, producing the phenomena of the chomospheric eruption. We have extensive regions of abrupt depression, corresponding, perhaps, to what would be called regions of high barometer in terrestrial meteorology; but in using such novel terms with reference to the sun, we must remember we are on a field where there is a meeting ground for phenomena studied by the meteorologist and geologist. That the Allegheny observations have been conducted in an impartial spirit we have gratifying proof in the manner in which they have been quoted by Father Secchi, by Tacchini, by Faye, by Gautier, in support of entirely independent and conflicting views. Prof. Langley closed by speaking of the fact that five years of successive observation had not yielded in the aggregate as many hours when the higher powers of the telescope could be used with advantage; and pointing out the fact that with an instrument of even moderate power placed on an elevated summit such as has been proposed for the Lick telescope, an observer might accomplish in a single month, or perhaps in a single week, a work for which an ordinary lifetime would not suffice in the rare intervals of observation under our present disadvantages. For the past four years extended measurements of the light and heat of the sun at different portions of its disk have been made, and these observations are entirely confirmatory of the early conjectures of Prof. Henry, to the effect that the sun-spot radiates less heat than the general surface. Instances were found of a remarkable thermochrose in the sun's atmosphere, evinced by the fact that there is an annulus near the edge of the sun, where the brilliant photosphere gives less heat than the dark umbra of the spots. At the same time these observations enable us to see that this elective absorption is a general feature of the solar atmosphere, and appears entirely to disprove the conclusion of Secchi that the heat of the equatorial region was sensibly greater than the polar. The observations include a complete photometric comparison of the sun's light at different portions of the disk, and a spectroscopic comparison of the intensity of homogeneous rays in light derived from the centre and edge of the sun.

Prof. Henry remarked that he was very highly gratified at the flattering mention Prof. Langley had made of his own experiments. He had been deeply interested in the observations which he had listened to, and thought they would be received with commendation by the scientific world as being an honor to the speaker and to our country.

MORE RAILROAD THIEVING.

MONAGHAN'S COMPANIONS STILL AT WORK—ONE OF THEM TAKES AN INVOLUNTARY RIDE TO ROCHESTER.

The thieves, who for so long have been annoying the Fort Wayne Railroad Company by stealing goods from their cars, it seems have not taking warning by the fate of Monaghan, who pines in the Penitentiary. Some nights since they broke open a car and stole about five hundred dollars worth of dry goods. Their work was all in vain, however, as before they were able to get their plunder away the employees of the train came on the ground to hitch on to the train and take it out. The thieves, in their haste, threw the goods into an empty car, where they lay undiscovered until the train had reached Alliance, when they were found and restored to the packages where they belonged. One of the thieves was so closely pressed, that he had no time to get away, and secreted himself between one of the trucks of a car and the bottom of the car. He had in his arms a bolt of gingham which he converted into a pillow. In this manner he rode until he reached Rochester when the wheel tester discovered him and drove him off. Thinking himself discovered he dropped the gingham and fled. When the robbery was discovered at Alliance it was found that this package belonged to the invoice from which the balance of the goods had been taken.

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THE total cost of building improvements in and about the city, the present season, is estimated at one million of dollars.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

John Hazlett, for assault and battery on Christopher Spiker, was fined fifty dollars and costs.

Christ Becker, charged by Sarah E. King with selling liquor on Sunday, acknowledged the corn.

In the case of W. H. and Mary Householder and Margaret Alexander, charged by Louisa Householder with maltreatment, W. H. Householder was acquitted and the women convicted.

Thos. Dunn and Thos. Wagner were convicted of forcible entry and detainer, Richard Beatty, prosecutor.

Wm. J. Preston is on trial, charged by Laura Muncey with seduction, fornication, bastardy, etc.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Lohr vs. Newell, the jury returned for plaintiff for $444. The defendant moved for a new trial.

The case of Thomas Miller, Sr., vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, an action to recover for an excavation made on Manor street, whereby the plaintiff alleges that he was damaged, is on trial.

In the voluntary assignment of Arnsthal & Son to George Wilson, account was presented and confirmed.

Clark vs. Frew is still on trial.

The returns of the special election held on the 20th inst. in the first precinct of the Eighth ward, Allegheny, on the question of taxation for school building purposes, were filed. The vote for increasing the indebtedness was none; against, 124.

A motion for a new trial was made by defendant, and reasons filed in the case of Rose vs. Hesterman.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In Mills vs. Jamison & Andrews, a verdict was returned for plaintiff for six cents damages and costs.

In the case of Cochran vs. Sims, administrator, et al., the jury were out.

The case of W. P. McClanahan et ux. vs. O. H. P. Blackburn, an action on a promissory note, is on trial.

Thomas McGinnis vs. Fred. Altvater, an action on a promissory note, is on trial.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Warren, Wallace & Co., to James Gillespie, the Court appointed Samuel Mitchel and James Arbuthnot to appraise the estate of the said Robert Warren, Jas. Wallace and James Warren.

In the case of Lane vs. Barton & Keeney, plaintiff's counsel made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Samuel Elias, bankrupt, Lycoming county. Proceedings of first creditors' meeting presented and approved, and J. A. Becker, Esq., of Williamsport, appointed assignee.

Geo. W. Rockwell, bankrupt, Erie. Petition of J. C. Sturgeon, assignee, for reimbursement presented, and referred to Register Woodruff. Account of provisional assignee confirmed, and assignee discharged.

Fred. D. Beegle, of Bedford county, George S. Lingard and H. A. Pennock, of Butler county, bankrupts, discharged from bankruptcy.

Tack Bro.'s, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented for confirmation. C. McKenna, Esq., on behalf of City National Bank, opposed same, and moved for an order of Court to resell the said property. Report confirmed and petition of said bankrupts refused.

J. W. Christie et al., Butler county, debtors. The issues raised by the filed answers ordered for the trial at the May term, 1875, as to Findly M. Campbell, Miss Viola Evans, Miss Margaret M. Lay, H. H. P. Conway, N. B. Rhodes, Samuel Russell, J. N. Wick and William C. Bryson.

Geo. W. Sweatland, bankrupt, Tioga county. O. B. Lowell of Tioga approved as assignee.

Whitman Bros., bankrupts, Luzerne county. Assignees return presented and filed, subject to exceptions.

John M. Bartholomew, bankrupt, Northumberland county. Order made for the reselling of certain real estate.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

W. J. Preston was convicted of fornication and bastardy, charged by Laura Muncie, and acquitted of the charge of seduction under promise of marriage.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Clark vs. Frew et al is still on trial.

The case of Thomas Miller, Sr., vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, an action to recover damages for alleged injury to property is still on trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of George A. Cochran vs. Sarah L. Sims, et. al., the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $4,628 77.

M. P. McClenahan and Amelia his wife, vs. O. H. P. Blackburn. Jury out.

Thomas McGinnis vs. Fred. Alvater; an action for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for $108.

Henry Miner vs. A. Gildenfenney; an action to recover for the sale of almanacs and proceeds for advertising in the same. Verdict for defendant.

John Hoffer vs. Neil Blaney and Thos. Carl, partners as Blaney & Carl; an action on a contract for fitting up a saloon. On trial.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company vs. R. B. Young; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,634 61.

E. W. Colwell vs. W. W. Williamson, impleaded with W. C. Colwell, late partners as Colwell & Williamson; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $731 55.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Dan Rice, bankrupt, Girard, Erie county. Petition filed for final discharge from bankruptcy, and order made for his examination before Register Woodruff.

A. Arnsthal, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Register's report on petition of A. C. Silverman for the payment of a certain judgment was presented and approved.

W. Weissenburg's assignees vs. Nelms Tallman. Time for taking testimony before the master extended thirty days from to-day.

Order made for the payment of the monies now in the United States Depository in the cases of the United States vs. John Naugle, John Miller and Peter Saal, to Collector Davis.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Arthur Kearney on four indictments for illegal liquor selling was fined $250 and costs. James McCague prosecutor.

N. Swartz for selling benzine as an illuminator, was fined $200 and costs.

Thomas J. Dunn and Thomas Wagner, for forcible entry, were each sentenced to pay a fine of $25 00 and costs. Richard Beatty prosecutor.

Adam Gepp, for selling liquor without license, was sentenced to pay a fine of $150 and costs. Patrick Sexton prosecutor.

Common Pleas No. 1 Judges Stowe and Collier.

Charters of incorporation were granted the McKeesport Library Association, and the Saint Pius Beneficial Society of Allegheny City.

In the case of C. A. McNish. vs. L. Weiderhold et al, the report of the receiver was presented and confirmed nisi.

Morton Hunter, Esq., was appointed commissioner in the matter of the application of the African M. E. Church, of Allegheny City, for a charter of incorporation.

On petition of Martha McDonald, a citation was awarded directing the assignees, and their representatives, of Mathew McDonald, deceased, to appear and exhibit under oath the accounts of their trusteeship and process was directed to be issued to Lawrence county to be served on Thos. Sample.

A. C. Silverman and Arthur Ballou were appointed appraisers in the matter of the voluntary assignment of the Duquesne Savings Bank to John M. Osburne, Esq.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Phillip Gerst to John White, Jr., et al., David H. Martin, Esq., was appointed auditor, and the account of the assignees was confirmed absolutely.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Anna E. Sink, of Millerstown, Butler county, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of herself.

Eaton & Cole and other creditors of New York city, filed a petition in bankruptcy against S. M. Lockwood and T. J. Lockwood, co-partners, of Millerstown, Butler county. The usual order was issued.

Wm. Smith & Sons, Pittsburgh, debtors Petition of debtors presented and order made for a meeting of the creditors on the 17th ult., before Register Harper, to consider and pass upon a proposition for the composition of their claims.

Henry Koverman, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Report of the Register on the petition of H. C. Bowers, for the sale of certain mortgage was presented and approved and the assignee to sell the mortgage indicated.

J. H. Hicks & Bros., bankrupts, Erie. On motion of U. S. Attorney Reed, the matter was referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

THE BOND OF FRIENDSHIP.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—AN EXPERT TESTIFIES IN REGARD TO THE SIGNATURE.

(From The Daily Post, of April 23.)

John G. McConnell was the first witness sworn yesterday morning. He had known McCully nineteen years; was acquainted with his signature, and did not think the one in question was genuine; he had visited McCully's house frequently during the time he was McCully's tenant and had never seen Clark there.

Mr. Hampton offered to show that McCully had spoken to witness prior to the 17th of April, 1873, about making a will and of the disposition of his estate, but had never mentioned Clark.

Mr. Acheson did not think the testimony competent, but would allow the Court to give the defendants the benefit of a doubt. The Court allowed the defendants to offer it if they wished to take the risk. They then withdrew it for the present.

On cross-examination witness said that he represented as counsel the interests of two of the defendants.

Samuel D. Hill was recalled and amplified his former testimony.

Chas. Lockart was also recalled for a similar purpose.

WHAT AN EXPERT THINKS OF IT.

W. H. Duff, sworn—I have charge of Duff's College; I have often been called upon to pass upon signatures regarding their genuineness; on last Saturday I examined this writing with a magnifying glass.

Mr. Hampton—I wish you would state whether in your opinion, as an expert, the seal on that paper was made before or after the name of James McCully was written on it. Objected to and objection over-ruled.

Witness—With the aid of a magnifying glass it seems that the seal has crossed the dark lines after the name was written on it; the name is written in very black ink, while the seal and other writing is written in very fluid ink; with the naked eye one could hardly detect it, but with the glass I find that the blue ink, the ink of the seal, in crossing the hair line of the last part of the "y," the ink of the "y" has run into the pale bluish ink of the seal; it seems that the flourishing around the seal has been written after the "y" was made; I have examined carefully with the glass the name of James McCully; the first part of the signature looks like a feigned hand—the shading is very rough—while in the latter part, the shading is extremely smooth.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The defense here rested and Mr. Acheson addressed the jury, laying before them what he expected to prove. He would show the early and long friendship existing between Mr. McCully and Mr. Clark. They would show that in 1870 the first indorsement of Mr. Clark's paper was made by McCully—the amount being ten thousand dollars, and that in all Mr. McCully had indorsed for Mr. Clark to the amount of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. All of these indorsements, he would show, were made merely and entirely through a matter of friendship. The plaintiff could not show that Mr. McCully and Mr. Clark had gone to places of amusement together, but they could show a firm and warm friendship between them. The bond, they would show, had been given in order that Mr. Clark might not be embarrassed in case of Mr. McCully's death, in the matter of the indorsements. The plaintiff would show that Mr. Clark had gone to Greensburg and consulted with Hon. Edgar Cowan, who was his counsel, in regard to the bond. Mr. Cowan drew up the bond, and Mr. Clark copied it. Mr. Clark asked him at that time if it was necessary to have it witnessed. Mr. Cowan said that a witness would not be necessary.

Messrs. Strickler, W. H. McClelland, John J. McDermitt and Thompson Simpson were then put on the stand, and all testified that they believed the signature genuine.

Mr. John Gracie testified that he had been in business with Lock & Frew; about a week or so after the bond of friendship matter was published in the papers, I was in the office of the firm; there was a general conversation on the subject; Major Frew asked me what I thought of it; I said I did not know; he said it was strange that the old man would do such a thing, and after some conversation, Major Frew said he guessed it was the old man's signature.

Major Frew was recalled. He said he had no recollection of the conversation referred to by Mr. Gracie.

Mr. Acheson then asked the witness if Major Frew, on the occasion referred to, made any explanation when he remarked that he thought the signature genuine.

Mr. Gracie—Yes sir; he went into an explanation; he spoke of Mr. McCully's habit of writing his name on blank pieces of paper, and said that he believed Mr. Clark had got an old piece of paper with Mr. McCully's name on it and had written the other matter over it.

Messrs. Samuel McClurkan, Jno. S. Scully, Andrew G. Herron and others testified to their belief in the genuineness of the signature.

(From The Daily Post, April 24.)

John Heath, a director at the Second National Bank at a time McCully did business there; thought the signature was genuine.

Thos. Donnelly, President of the Fourth National Bank, thought the signature a little more shaky than common with Mr. McCully's signature, but otherwise all right.

Wm. F. Robb, Esq., pronounced the signature genuine.

Mr. Wm. Cooper, at the time mentioned by Mr. Hath, a director in the Second National Bank, pronounced the signature genuine.

W. H. Cassiday said he had sworn before the Register that he believed the signature to be genuine, and still believed the same. He had been employed in the Second National Bank at the time spoken of by Mr. Hath and felt pretty well posted on signatures generally.

CLARK'S HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Mr. Clark, the plaintiff was recalled and the afternoon was spent in his examination. He gave the history of his acquaintance with McCully, which began in 1850 when witness came to this country from Ireland. McCully's first endorsement was made for witness in 1870. From that date until McCully's death the latter went on witness' paper to the extent of $180,000, all accommodation endorsements. Twenty-eight notes each for $5,000, and one for $2,500, were shown witness by Mr. Acheson, and the endorsements of James McCully were pronounced by Mr. Clark to be genuine on each, he having seen him endorse them himself; these were all accommodation endorsements for me; he usually endorsed for me three $5,000 notes at a time, and the amounts would be filled up by me when I had occasion to use them; he did not always examine when he endorsed for me; at the time of Mr. McCully's death he was endorser for me on $45,000 worth of outstanding paper; he was on a bond for me then for $20,000 in the District Court, making $65,000, exclusive of his suretyship on the lease.

The first conversation relative to the "bond of friendship" was four or five months prior to its execution. The reasons being given that McCully was getting old and wanted to make some provision so that if he died witness would not need to get another endorser. Witness visited ex-Senator Cowan at Greensburg, subsequently, and the latter drew up a paper as McCully had requested, which which witness left with his pocket-book at Bingham's warehouse. When he recovered it, he cut out the names of James McCully and Robert D. Clark for fear it would be lost again. On the Saturday before the 17th of April 1872, Clark and McCully met in the market house when the latter referred to the subject, and Clark showed him the paper with the names cut out. McCully told him to re-write it and insert $75,000 in the blank left for that purpose. On the following Wednesday they met in the market. They then went to the Diamond Savings Bank where McCully signed it between nine and ten o'clock in the morning. They were only a few minutes together that morning, though they met after dinner and corrected a mistake in a bond. The latter transaction was at the Dispatch office. The meeting at Lockhart & Frew's office, after McCully's death was next described. Witness next stated that as Mr. Frew was not very friendly he, (witness) didn't care to be very explicit in telling him where the bond was signed.

The cross-examination was very rigid but Clark got through it very well. No time can be set for the conclusion of the case. Hon. Edgar Cowan, who drew the original bond, will likely be put on the stand by plaintiff on Monday.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO.

THE SITE FOR THE FIRST DAM.

The following letter from Col. W. Merrill, U. S. Engineer, for locating the improvements of the Ohio river, gives the site for the first dam:

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NO. 82 WEST THIRD STREET,
CINCINNATI, O., April 22, 1875.

James Dickson, Esq., care Henry Warner, County Controller, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

SIR:—In reply to yours of the 19th inst., I would state that petitions to me are entirely unnecessary as a rule. Any person interested in river navigation, who may choose to address me on the subject, will always receive a courteous and I trust a satisfactory answer. If my action does not meet with approval after I have explained it, (which I always desire to do), then petitions may be sent to my superior, the Chief of Engineers.

In regard to the subject matter of your letter I would state that wherever the dam is located it is a necessary sequence that the water, when lifted by the dam, will not be allowed to escape behind Neville Island. The passages behind islands will always be closed whenever a dam rests against an island. You may, therefore, rest easy on that score.

The next question is that of site.

This is a matter that is absolutely fixed by the levels. These were carefully run last summer, and I give you the results. The elevations are given in feet above the mean level of the ocean.

Zero of Monongahela gauge	699.200
Low water at Saw Mill Run	698.935
" " at head of Brunot's Island	698.882
" " near foot of Brunot's Island	695.986
" " at McKee's Rocks	695.140
" " at Bellevue Station	695.059
" " at foot of Horsetail	792.117
" " at head of Lowry's	692.059
" " at foot of Lowry's	689.600

It is designed to make a pool whose surface at low water will show at least six feet on the Monongahela gauge. The level of this pool above mean level of the ocean will therefore be:

699.200 plus 6.0= 705 200

But the construction of a moveable dam is such that it is not considered practicable, at least with our present knowledge, to raise the water surface more than ten feet.

If, then, the surface can only be raised ten feet, the dam must be placed at a point where the elevation of the low-water line is

705·200—10.0= 695.200

Strictly, speaking, the dam should therefore be placed near McKee's Rocks, where the level of the low water is 695.140. But at McKee's Rocks the natural pool is so deep that the foundations would be unusually costly, and besides it is probable that after the dam is built it will take away the dam behind Brunot's Island, and in that case the navigable pass of a dam at this place would be inconvenient of access by coal fleets.

For these reasons I think the dam should come lower down. The natural pool is deep to the head of Horsetail, but the fall is very little so that the head of Horsetail is evidently the lowest point at which the first dam can be placed, and at the same time give six feet, or nearly that, on the Monongahela marks.

The fall at Horsetail, as you can see from the table, is nearly three feet, so that it is out of the question to put the dam at the foot of this ripple. It cannot, therefore, abut on Neville Island.

DIED SUDDENLY OF HEART DISEASE.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulating through the heart, irritate its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be only slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, or dull, heavy or sharp darting pains, yet by and by the disease becomes firmly seated, and inflammation or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane or of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right; and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to beat rightly by the use of such a remedy as will remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties which act specifically upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all first-class druggists.

HEART DISEASE CURED.

ROCKPORT, Spencer Co., Ind.
February 1, 1874.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

About two years ago I was afflicted with a disease of the heart, which at times created a pressure around it, almost causing suffocation. I saw an advertisement of your Golden Medical Discovery, recommending the same as a cure for disease of the heart. I then bought half a dozen bottles of it, and after using three bottles I was entirely relieved and am now enjoying good health. Gratefully yours,

VITUS KILLIAN.

BURSTED STILL.

About half-past ten o'clock Saturday morning, a still burst at the Brilliant Oil Works at Negley's run, and a lot of oil escaped. Fortunately there was no fire under the still at the time so that no loss was experienced from that cause. The whole damage will reach between $700 and $800.

AS GOOD AS NATURAL TEETH

Are the artifical ones made at 278 Penn avenue, with the patent flexible disk attachment. Both upper and lower, and all kinds of partial sets of teeth, are held firmly in place by it, and rendered as comfortable and satisfactory as the natural teeth. Hundreds who have unsatisfactory sets are throwing them away and crowding to Dr. Scott's establishment to get the new patent ones, and all are more than pleased with the way they hold to the mouth, and the facility with which they can use them in eating. Dr. Scott owns the exclusive right to use this patent disk, and some dentists are singing "sour grapes" because they dare not use it. In other words they are telling their patients that it is "a numbug," that "it makes the mouth sore," and that "it becomes offensive." All intelligent people will know that these "bear stories" are only told to secure their custom. To those who believe such stuff we have only to say, go to 278 Penn avenue and see for yourselves, and Dr. Quincy A. Scott will give you a written guarantee that they are comfortable and satisfactory in every respect, and just as represented in his card.

* * *

WEAK LUNGS are cruelly racked, and the general strength gradually wasted, by a persistent, deep-seated cough, which Dr. Jayne's Expectorant may be relied on to cure. You will derive certain benefit from it also, if troubled with either asthma or bronchitis. MWS&W

FOR SALE.

THOS. F. STEWART'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.

If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country.

If you wish to exchange country property for city.

If your House is too small.

If your House is too large.

If your location does not suit you,

If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of

THOS. F. STEWART,
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

N. B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property from $20,000 to $100,000.

de28— THOS. F. STEWART.

FOR SALE—

TO CAPITALISTS.

May now invest in choice selected Mineral and Timber Lands at very low figures, located on and near railroads and navigable streams, in West Virginia. Several tracts with workable veins of BLACK BAND and the HEMATITES IRON ORES, SPLINT, CANNEL and BITUMINOUS COALS, and covered with immense timber, such as Black and White Oak, Walnuts, Wild Cherry, Maple, &c. Full particulars furnished upon application to A. H. ROWAND, 203 Robinson street, Allegheny City Pa.

de2:MWF&W5mos.

FOR SALE.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,
FARM WAGONS

Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 3 squares below Suspension Bridge.

Repairing promptly done.

5g: C. COLEMAN & SON

12 Chromos for $1. The grandest chance ever offered agents. We will mail to any address, post paid, 12 beautiful Oil Chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of $1. Sell for $3 in an hour. Try a Chromo agency, it is the best paying agency out. Everybody loves and buys pictures. We have work and money for all, men and women, boys and girls, whole or spare time, daytime or evening, at home or traveling. Inclose $1 in a letter. Chromos by return mail. They sell at sight.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize packages in the world. It contains 15 sheet paper, 15 envelopes, Pen, Penholder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, package of Perfumery, and a piece of Jewelry. Single packages with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents.

BEST Selling Imitation 'Gold Watch, in the market. This is a Pure Coin Silver Hunting Cased Watch; English rolled Gold plate; sunk Second Dial; Full Jewelled; Expansive Balance, Nickel Movements: beautifully engraved Cases; and is equal in appearance to a Gold Watch that costs from $60 to $100. It sells and trades readily, for from $25 to $60. If you wish a watch for your own use, or to make money on, try this. Price $17 only. We will send this watch C. O. D. subject to examination, if you send $2 with the order, the balance of $15 you can pay the Express Co. if the watch proves satisfactory.

ALL Can make splendid pay selling our goods. We have other novelties which are as staple as Flour. Send stamp for our illustrated catalogue.

Address F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass.

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Duff & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD.

w-s&W

Stock Speculations!

Conducted by us in every form on commission only. Puts, Calls and Double Privileges on best houses at lowest rates. Cost $100 to $200. Pamphlets explaining how Wall street operations are conducted sent free. Send for a copy. TRUMBRIDGE & CO. Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall street, New York.

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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
285 LIBERTY STREET.

Muzzle and Breach loading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. ☞ Send for price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap.

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BOILERS and ENGINES

On hand and made to order for Rolling, Grist, Planing Mills, Portable Saw Mills and Hoisting Engines, House Front Columns, Window Heads, Sash Weights and general Machine Castings. Also, dealers in Second-hand Boilers and Engines. Prompt attention given to repairing.

ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
Nos. 38 and 40, Park Way,
Allegheny, Pa.

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BRIDE & CO.
fe6:3mW 769 Broadway, N. Y.

Allen's Planet Jr. Silver Medal HAND DRILLS AND WHEEL HOES. THREE new styles. They "sow like a charm," and hoe better, easier, and six times faster than the hand hoe. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Mfrs. 119 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa. Circulars free. A LIVE AGENT WANTED in every town.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE FOR BLUEING CLOTHES. Uniform quality and economical. If not for sale by your grocer or druggist, mail ten cents for sample box direct, to D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop., No. 233 North Second St., Philadelphia.

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EPILEPSY OR FITS cured by the use of Ross' Epileptic Remedies, TRIAL PACKAGE FREE. For circulars, evidence of success, etc., address ROSS BROS, Richmond, Ind.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Grant School House, situated on Grant street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN MAY, A. D. 1875, being the 4th day of the month, at 10 o'clock A. M., and select viva voce by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent the three succeeding years, determine the amount of compensation for the same and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

A. T. DOUTHETT,
County Superintendent Allegheny Co., Pa.
Office—49 Diamond, Allegheny, Pa.

April 13, 1875. ap17:3tW

☞ DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

☞ PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases. Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diplomas at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

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No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

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DR. C. A. BOHANNAN

CURES all Private Diseases without the use of Mercury. Charges reasonable. Guarantees to cure "Spermatorrhea," or "Seminal Weakness in from 2 to 7 weeks time. Office No. 6[illegible] North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in St. Louis in 1837. ☞Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases," which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, etc., of Seminal Weakness, Female Complaints, Syphilis and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in plain, sealed Envelope on receipt of stamp.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 260 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (post paid) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth st., St. Louis.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. P. O. Box 5153. ap6eod3m&ap17:13tW

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. oc9-D&W-ly

New and Novel LOTTERIES!

$12,000 .... for $2 00
$12,000 .... for $2 00
$100,000 .... for $20 00
$100,000 .... for $20 00

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES

On the 15th day of each month during 1875, will be drawn the $2

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000.

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Try a Ticket in this Liberal Scheme.

$1,200,000 IN PRIZES.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

11,590 Prizes, amounting to $1,200,000.

Will be drawn....... June 30, 1875
Will be drawn....... Sept. 30, 1875
Will be drawn....... Dec. 31, 1875

Whole tickets $20; halves $10; quarters $5.

Prize payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
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LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
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WHOLESALE HARDWARE

VERNER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Marble, Granite and Stone Work.
286 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MARBLE MANTLES A SPECIALTY.
ja24eodD&eowW

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Three Steamers in New Orleans Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—About four 'clock this afternoon, a fire broke out in he blacksmith shop of the steamboat John Kyle, which was lying at the foot of Poyras street. The Kyle lay between the essie Taylor below, and the Exporter bove. The Bodman lay above and next the Exporter.

Soon after the alarm was given, the tug oat Ella Wood came up and commenced hrowing water on the burning vessel, but ithout effect. Capt. Hutchinson of the yle was standing on the front deck when he fire broke out, when he promptly notified all on board to leave, as it was apparent from the first that the boat could ot be saved. Capt. Hutchinson thinks very one on the Kyle was saved.

A BRAVE CLERK.

Wm. Brown, chief clerk, who opened he safe and took out the money and papers, was the last to leave the Kyle, which ad in the meantime been set adrift. In caping, he was enveloped in flame and verely, if not dangerously burned over s face and hands. His eye-lashes and oustache were singed off. He, however, umped into the river and swam ashore. e was at once taken to a hotel, where he as attended to by a physician.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES.

Capt. Hutchinson says: The cabin of the yle was enveloped in flames in less than o minutes from the time the first alarm as given. When the Kyle was cut loose, e eddy drifted her up stream and those shore, seeing the danger cast off the wsers by which the Exporter and Bodman were tied up. This act proved distrous. The Kyle drifted against the xporter and Bodman, and all three boats ifted into the stream. So rapid was the ogress of the flames that the Exporter ok fire the moment the Kyle touched r. The people on board the Exporter, ving no other refuge jumped on the odman. This boat in less than a minute ter the Exporter also caught fire and

THE THREE BURNING VESSELS

ifted together into the stream where ey were soon burned to the water's edge. any persons who had gone on the Exporter and Bodman as spectators were on ard when the boats drifted into the eam and had to jump overboard.

MANY LIVES REPORTED LOST.

Some of them were rescued but a larger mber are believed to have been lost. he number lost are estimated at from enty to one hundred. The Commander the United States steamer Kansas omptly sent out his boats, one of which scued thirteen persons. The jobbing -boat made no effort to rescue those on burning boats. There was an excursion party from Cincinnati or Pittsburgh, any of whom, it is feared were lost. The dman arrived this morning and had ischarged most of her cargo. The Exporter was to leave this evening and had out four hundred tons of freight board, all of which was lost. mong the lost is the daughter of pt. Rees of the Exporter. Capt. inkle of the Bodman was much rned about the face and hands. A son Capt. Shinkle is reported among the t.

The Exporter was owned by James es, Sr., of Pittsburgh, and was valued $45,000. The John Kyle was owned by pt. John Kyle and P. S. and W. F. Da- ison. Its value was $60,000. The Chas. dman was owned by Capt. O. P. Shin- and others of Cincinnati, and was vald at $75,000. All are supposed to be inred in Western offices.

On board the Exporter was Capt. Rees, owner, from Pittsburgh, who, with family and a number of friends from at city, were here on a pleasure excuron. The ladies of the party were all hore except Mrs. Rees and daughter and e other lady. Mrs. Rees and the other dy were saved but the daughter was owned. It is impossible to-night to give e names or ascertain who is lost. The lls of the Exporter and the Bodman re towed across the river to Coyle's coal rd, while the Kyle floated down a uple of miles and sunk.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—The following persons were lost on the burnt eamers, particulars of which have already en published: Exporter—Mrs. Bessie usgrave, daughter of Captain Rees; El- a Graves, chambermaid; John Mahoney, ad cook; Julius Lott, cabin boy; Bill hnson, fireman.

The Bodmann lost Joseph Case, of Newrt, Ky., first engineer; John Ferrard, of ewport, Ky., second engineer; Alf. oodpasture, head cook, of Cincinnati; rs. Bartley and Mrs. Brent, chambermaids, New Richmond, Ohio; Bill Akers, ck hand, Cincinnati; James Thomas, m. Crutchfield, Ben. Campbell, John obinson, Caleb Charles and Bill Sakers, roustabouts; Andy Edwards and Geo. dwards, firemen, Cincinnati; Mr. Granen, of Nashville, Ind., on his way from exas; daughter of Dr. Brasher, aged 14, Florence, Ky.; J. H. Ellison, of Richond, Ind., the porter of the Kyle. Many the rescued were slightly and some of em severely burned, but none dangersly hurt. Mr. Browne, clerk of the yle, is doing well to-day. Steamboatmen d passengers on the burned steamers st their baggage, clothing, &c.

When the Kyle was discovered on fire any persons from shore rushed on board e Bodmann and Exporter to get a better ew of the burning steamer, and were ill aboard when the vessels were set adrift is supposed that quite a number of these ore people were lost.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—The insurance of emphis companies on cargoes of the eamboats burned at New Orleans is not heavy as first believed. It is now ought it will not exceed $10,000, of hich the Hermando company had about ,000. The remainder was divided among veral companies.

OMAHA.

ondition of the Union Pacific Road.

SALT LAKE, April 22.—The Union Pacific Railroad is still blocked east. No ail arrived here from the East since pril 13th. A train was expected here is evening, but owing to another washut in Weber Canon, it is doubtful if it rrives to-night. This train contains passengers and mails transferred by wagons r several miles on Bitter Creek and has en five days on the way from Green iver, having been delayed by numerous ashouts. The streams are all high and ising. The weather continues warm. The eport from Green river this morning says rack east and west is in a bad condition; hat the Railroad Company have about our hundred men at work repairing the rack east of there, and about twenty eams for making the transfer of seven miles. The track will be repaired in about wenty days. Still another washout is reported this evening near Church Butts, nd an engine and two cars are in the itch. This washout trouble extends from gden, Utah, to Rock Springs, Wyoming, distance of two hundred miles.

OMAHA, April 23.—The following is official: Five trains from the Green river break, loaded with west-bound passengers, etc., got into Ogden last night. Four trains, with east-bound passengers, etc., will arrive at Green river to-night unless something, now unforseen occurs. One train of first-class passengers and two of emigrants, bound through, leave here today. They will have to transfer at the Green river break, which it is expected will be reduced to two miles to-day. The water here is still falling. The wash-out reported on Echo Canon have been sufficiently repaired to admit of trains passing over them with safety. The report that an engine and two cars had been ditched at Church Buttes is a mistake. No cars or engines have been ditched. Horne's Fork is rapidly rising and trouble is apprehended. It is spanned by a bridge at Granger Station.

The following has just been received from the Superintendent at Green river: Everything between Carter and Ogden is in a passable condition. We expect to get the bridge over Big-Muddy, between Hampton and Church Buttes, fixed this afternoon. There are cool and high winds. General Superintendent Clark is hopeful, but frankly says if the water rises on them in Echo and Weber rivers and on the line between Evanston and Bryan communication is likely to again be interrupted.

OMAHA, April 24.—The situation on the Union Pacific road is practically unchanged. Since yesterday, a snow storm has prevailed over the entire line from Evanston to North Platte. In some places it fell to a depth of five inches. It will make the transfer more laborious and uncomfortable. Everything is being done to relieve it. All delayed east bound passengers and mails passed the break this afternoon. West bound passengers are not yet cleared, but if the expected passenger cars arrive from the east to-morrow every passenger will be transferred by tomorrow night.

The company have six hundred and fifty men on the ground at work. The two bridges, each one hundred and forty feet long, remain to be rebuilt. One of them will be finished to-morrow and the other on Tuesday. Dumps and track will be finished by that time and the Bitter Creek washout will be passable, which puts the whole line in order. The Missouri river at this point is fifteen feet and four inches above low water mark and is still rising. The bottom is entirely overflown. The water is now nearly as high as in 1873. The steamer C. W. Meed arrived this morning and is laid up on account of not being able to get under the bridge. The river is falling above, and is eight feet above low water at Sioux City.

DELAYED TRAINS ARRIVED.

SALT LAKE, April 24.—No train has arrived from the East or West from Ogden from the 13th inst. until the morning of the 22nd. This train arrived at Green river last night and passengers will be transferred to-day. The latest New York mail received here is April 10th. A train went East from Ogden to-day to Green River and is expected to bring transferred passengers West to-night.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

The Union League Club House, New York, Damaged—Loss, $36,000.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A fire originated this morning in a china closet on the second story of the Union League Club House, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue, which quickly rushed up the dumb waiter to the fourth story, and then to the mansard roof which was frail and inflammable. The roof on the sixth floor was occupied by colored servants who became panic-stricken and were only saved from death by being thrust on the roof of an adjoining building. The roof was entirely destroyed, but the lower floors were not much burned, though the fire communicated by dumb waiter on the first floor, but all the stories were deluged with water, including the fourth and fifth, occupied by guests and lodgers, and the third floor occupied as a reception room, parlor and library. The restaurant and second story and reading room and hall on the first floor as well as the kitchen and cellar were also flooded. The pictures, statuary, &c., were promptly removed from the art gallery and the only work of art destroyed was the picture of the soldiers' burial ground at Gettysburg. On the third floor carpets and frescoes were badly damaged and some of the furniture soaked. The billiard room and theatre were not injured.

The building was owned by Leonard Jerome who built it in 1866 for his own occupation. In 1868 he leased it to the club at $17,500 per annum, the conditions being that the club should insure the property for $100,000. A clause in the lease provided that in case of a fire doing more than $40,000 damage the lease shoul lapse. The losses are estimated as follows: On building $25,000; on picture destroyed $1,000; on freecoing damaged $5,000; on stores, etc., $3,000; on furniture and carpets $2,000. The building was insured for $100,000; the furniture was insured for $30,000; the works of art for $25,000 and the stores for $5,000. All the policies expire on the first of May next. The officers of the club meet to-morrow at the club house to arrange with Jerome, as the club have a building fund of about $170,000. It is not improbable that the members will decide, to take advantage of the lapse and build a new club house.

LOUISIANA.

Inauguration of the Impeachment Trial Against the Auditor.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—The Senate passed a joint resolution suspending Auditor Clinton from office pending the impeachment trial to second reading.

The Senate resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment to impeach Charles Clinton of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and notified the House of their action; also appointed a committee to prepare rules to govern the Senate as a Court of Impeachment.

The Senate received a communication from Clinton praying for a further examination of his books by experts. No action was taken. The vote on taking up the Clinton impeachment resolution in the Senate to-day was yeas, 22; nays, 10.

Gov. Kellogg was on the floor of the Senate to-day endeavoring to save Clinton.

THE SESSION EXTENDED.

The House passed a joint resolution to extend the extra session to May 5th by a vote of yeas, 62; nays, 15.

The House passed the City Relief bill authorizing the city to hypothecate and lease city property; also to lease the city water works for forty years payable in city obligations of any kind; also authorizing the Council to make arrangements with bondholders.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Both Houses have adjourned sine die. In the Senate a resolution suspending Clinton from office was postponed by a vote of 13 to 16.

But few, if any, of the reform measures were finally passed. The bill appropriating $117,000 for the expenses of the extra session was passed.

The following bills were passed: Bill reducing the expenses to $499,000 per annum; bill restricting the publication of laws to the Official Journal of the State, heretofore published in several parish papers. This bill saves the State $100,000 per annum.

BELGIUM.

THE DUCHESNE CONSPIRACY.

BRUSSELS, April 22—The examination into the alleged Duchesne conspiracy against Prince Bismarck began to-day. The prisoner Duchesne thrice refused to give the names of his accomplices.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—Secretary Delano returned to Washington this evening, and received calls of many prominent friends, who were anxious to learn whether there was any foundation for the report that the President had requested him to resign his office on account of alleged corruption in or concerning the Department of the Interior. He stated, in a conversation to-night, that last fall he notified the President that it was his intention to retire from the Cabinet as he wished to devote himself to private affairs in Ohio, but the President requested him to remain in the Cabinet as long as he could conveniently do so. In accordance with this expressed desire of the President, Delano relinquished his purpose of immediately retiring from the Department, having merely deferred his resignation, however, until the first of the present month.

RESIGNATION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney General Williams to-day tendered to the President the resignation of his office, to take effect on the 15th of May. The resignation has not yet been accepted, and therefore no person has been named as his successor. Intimate friends of Judge Williams say he designs returning to Oregon and entering into the contest for United States Senator from that State.

It is believed that Secretary Bristow will be appointed Attorney General in place of Williams.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members. No matters of general interest or importance were brought before the meeting and nothing whatever was said by any one in regard to changes in the cabinet on the question of new appointments to fill any vacancies that may occur therein.

All the bureau officers of the interior department, headed by assistant Secretary Cowan, called on the President previous to the meeting of the Cabinet for the purpose of refuting the statements that Secretary Delano had been in the habit of interfering with them in decisions of cases; each bureau officer substantially asserted that in no instance had Delano interfered with them in public business and no decisions every made by any of them had been overruled by the Secretary without full consultation and mature deliberation. The President in reply remarked that while he was glad to meet them personally their visit and explanations were entirely unnecessary, as he ever had the utmost confidence in Secretary Delano, and his confidence in his integrity and consistent official department remained unimpaired.

Gen. B. K. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the interior authorizes the statement that recent publications to the effect that the resignation of the Secretary of the interior had been asked by the President on account of corrupt practices in the department or for any other reason, and that the Assistant Secretary was cognizant of the facts are entirely without foundation. The statement that Gen Cowan had been consulted in regard to the succession, is, he says, equally untrue, and further that he knew nothing whatever of the statements until the day after they were telegraphed from here by several correspondents, and he is confident that said statements are void of truth. All the heads of the bureaus of the interior department authorize a similar statement so far as they are concerned.

THE MAIL FRAUDS.

The investigation of the mail contract frauds is still in progress by the Postmaster General and second Assistant Postmaster General Tyner, who this morning discovered a fraudulent bid among those for mail routes in Louisiana. About six clerks already have been discharged for complicity in the frauds and it is understood that at least a dozen more are implicated. Judge Tyner states that he is determined to make a thorough investigation if it takes all summer.

AGRICULTURAL.

Further Particulars of Damage Done the Crops.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The Inter Ocean, to-morrow will publish reports from nearly four hundred towns in the Northwest giving accounts of the condition of the crops. A summary of reports shows that in Missouri, wheat and oats are badly eaten by grasshoppers and fears are entertained that in the large breadth planted, grain will be destroyed by them. Fruit is uninjured. In Wisconsin, winter wheat is uninjured. Spring wheat is now being sown. Fruit is somewhat injured. In Indiana, wheat has been badly injured by the cold weather. Rye and barley will also be short crops. Oats will not yield more than half a crop. Fruit will be almost a total failure. Corn planting is delayed on account of frost. In Kansas, the season has been favorable. The large areas of wheat and oats sown are in fine condition.

The fruit looks well. In Michigan, the season is backward. Wheat has been badly injured by frost, and in many localities farmers are turning it out. Oats and corn, as well as most small fruits are killed. In Nebraska the prospects for all grains and fruits are flattering. In Minnesota the season is backward. The average breadth of spring wheat is sown. Winter wheat is uninjured. Small fruit promises well. In Iowa, little more than the average amount of spring wheat is sown and will yield well. Little winter wheat is sown and that is uninjured. Oats and barley are injured. Fruits will be an average crop. In Illinois, the prospects for winter wheat are very discouraging. Where large areas are usually sown there will not be over half a crop. many wheat fields are being plowed for corn. Spring wheat and oats are damaged; also rye and barley and fruits are generally destroyed.

BEECHER'S DEFENSE.

Progress of the Trial.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour when Mr. Cleveland was called to the stand. He testified that on June 2, 1873, Mr. Beecher called on him at the Christian Union office between eleven and twelve o'clock; remained about forty minutes, and ordered that his mail be sent to Boston; Mr. Beecher did not preach in his church on the following Sunday, but was present at the Friday prayer meeting succeeding that on the 30th of June, 1873. No essential points were elicited in the cross-examination.

Dr. James L. Little was next called and testified that he saw Tilton at the Communist procession in New York in a carriage with Miss Claflin. Mrs. Woodhull was in front of the procession. He saw the procession at 34th street and Sixth avenue.

The Court here adjourned.

ENGLAND.

THE PRESS AND PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 22.—In the House of Commons this evening, Sullivan announced that for the purpose of terminating anomalous relations between the press and House he would nightly call attention to the presence of strangers. This will have the effect of compelling the withdrawal of all persons except members.

THE STATE TREASURY.

HARRISBURG, April 22.—The sub-committee of the Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the State Treasury met at the office of the State Treasurer to-day at three o'clock, and were informed by State Treasurer Mackey that as members of the Legislature they were at liberty to make an investigation to satisfy themselves and the public as to the integrity of the Treasury, on condition if they found the Treasury intact, they would give him a certificate to that effect. He denied the right as a committee and would not allow any outside party designated by the committee to make an examination. The Chairman said they could only act as a committee and withdrew for consultation.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Steamer Ventura Wrecked.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The steamer Ventura, of Goodall, Nelson & Perkin's line, hence to the ports of Southern California, was wrecked last night at Point Sur, twenty-five miles below Monterey. The steamer is on the rocks and is a total loss. The passengers are all saved, and the cargo will be saved if the weather holds good. The Ventura is a wooden screw steamer, and about 800 tons burthen Nothing is yet definite from the burning. A steamer off Santa Barbara and a schooner have gone to her relief.

FURTHER SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE BURNING OF AN UNKNOWN STEAMER.

Nothing definite concerning the burning of the steamer off Santa Barbara has been received. A dispatch at three o'clock yesterday states that a person saw the whole forward part of the ship on fire. Later when the fog lifted, the steamer could be seen in a thick cloud black smoke issuing from the stern. Fifteen or twenty guns were heard discharged. Agent Goodall, of Nelson & Perkins Steamship Company, dated 9:40 P. M. says: Several parties saw two masted steamer on fire off Rincon Point about and fired about twenty-five guns. About two o'clock, firing had ceased Firing appeared to be steaming along all right. Could not tell whether it was a screw or side wheel. Another dispatch from the same source says: Came by team from Santa Barbara; saw no vessel in distress; some vessel has been firing guns off Carpenteria. About one o'clock it was very foggy.

PROPELLER DAMAGED.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The steamship Waschalten, from Rotterdam, has arrived with a propeller, damaged; her starboard bow stove in and fore-compartments filled with water, having encountered severe fields of ice and icebergs. At one time she was completely surrounded by icebergs.

MISSOURI.

Death of the Mayor.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Arthur B. Barrett, Mayor of this city, died about half past four o'clock this morning, of inflammation of the bowels, brought on by overwork during the recent political canvass. Flags on the public buildings and other places have been hung on half mast and all public offices have been closed and some of the courts have adjourned this afternoon in respect to his memory.

Herman Reichter, President of City Council, who is now under the law acting Mayor called a session of Council at three o'clock, at which seven ex-members were present by invitation. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were passed and several eulogistic speeches made. The Council will attend the funeral in a body and the military companies of the city and the police are invited to participate in the ceremonies. The offices in City Hall and police station are draped in mourning as well as banks and offices of various companies with which Barrett was connected. There is unusual regret at the death of Mr. Barrett, for, although but a young man, less than forty years, he was an active, enterprising citizen and was identified with a number of prominent interests of the city and was very popular. The funeral will take place on Tuesday next and will be public in character.

MINNESOTA.

Another Break in the Tunnel at Minneapolis.

ST. PAUL, April 24.—A good deal of consternation and no little anxiety is reported at Minneapolis, caused by another break in the celebrated tunnel which has given so much trouble heretofore. An immense amount of private, corporation, and government money has been expended in endeavors to patch up this unfortunate hole, and thus to preserve the falls and the water power. The extent of the present disaster is not publicly known, those who are conversant with the matter being extremely reticent for fear that the credit of the city and business men will suffer. The damage can hardly be repaired until the water in the Mississippi falls very materially. The river is now on a decline but is still at a high stage.

OMAHA.

Further Particulars of the Flood.

OMAHA, April 25.—The river at this point is the highest for many years. Bottoms are covered with water on both sides of the river, as far as the eye can reach, and is still rising. The Union Pacific, B. & M., and O. & N. W. freight depots are entirely surrounded by water, and all the tracks except mains to the Union Pacific shop yard are covered to a depth of two to three feet of water. A heavy stream of water is pouring over the bottoms between the Union Pacific shops and Sand Hills. Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of the shops and smelting works. The water is also cutting away the great fill at the east approach to the brige. A large number of men are at work, endeavoring to stop it. The river is at a stand. At Sioux City it is twelve feet eight inches above low water mark.

SUICIDES.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Captain Alonson P. St. John, until recently General Manager, Superintendent and Treasurer of the People's line of steamers on the Hudson river committed suicide to-day by shooting while sitting in the barber shop on board the steamer St. John.

Charles C, Lewis of the firm of Webster, Lewis & Co which recently failed, committed suicide at his hotel yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, April 23—Patrick Andrews, a supposed stranger in the city cut his throat on the street in front of the Southern hotel about one o'clock this morning. He then walked to a saloon more than a block away when he offered to make a statement, but being rebuffed by the bartender he lay down in a corner of the room and died before medical aid could be rendered. He had a long scar on his neck just below where he cut it indicating he had attempted suicide some previous time.

The report that Marquis de Caux was killed in a duel is wholly without foundation.

THE INDIANS.

Severe Engagement With the Cheyennes.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The following dispatch from Monument, Kansas, bearing this date has been received at military headquarters to-day:

We attacked at daylight yesterday morning on the north fork of Sapper creek a party of sixty Cheyennes, which I believe to be some of those who have been at the agency. We cut of twenty-seven from their ponies and demanded their surrender. The demand was answered by a volley. After a desperate resistance they were all killed—nineteen warriors, including two chiefs, and a medicine man were among the dead. I captured one hundred and twenty-five ponies. The remainder of the Indians escaped with a portion of their stock. I burned their camp consisting of twelve lodges and all their effects. Sergeant Papier and private Tieros of my command were killed.

[Signed.] AUSTIN HENLEY,
Lieut. 6th Cavalry.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—The Courier-Journal's Kansas City correspondent telegraphs to-night the particulars of a desperate fight between raiding Cheyennes and two companies of the Seventh United States Cavalry in which twenty-seven Indians were killed. On Thursday last, a band of Cheyennes, encamped near Monument Station, three hundred and eighty miles west of Kansas City. Information was sent to old Fort Lyon, and Lieut. Henley with two companies was ordered out. They struck their trail and found that it was an old one. Throwing away their heavy baggage, the troops rode rapidly forward and yesterday morning at four o'clock came up with the Indians on the bank of the Sappo four miles south of Monument. The troops delayed until prepared for action, and with a brilliant dash rode upon the Indians. There were about sixty warriors. Seeing their danger the Cheyennes made a bold attempt to escape, but being cut off made a desperate fight. The engagement lasted two hours when the Indians broke and fled, leaving their ponies, baggage and tents on the field. Thirty-three escaped, but the troops were in close pursuit. Intense excitement prevails all along the border.

MORE INDIANS ON THE RAMPAGE.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Advices from Coffeysville, Kansas, state that a large band of Osage Indians have escaped from the Osage Agency and are moving toward southwestern Kansas, where, it is said, they will take revenge for the killing of four of their tribe by the State militia last August. The settlers are fleeing to the towns of Kansas for protection.

NEW YORK.

The American Team—Result of the First Day's Shooting.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The first day's shooting for position in the American team which is to compete with the Irish team in Ireland in June next was had to-day on the range at Creedmoor. A strong breeze blew all day from the North, increasing almost to a gale towards evening.

General Dakin, Captain Fulton, Lieut. Anderson, Col. Gildersleeve and Messrs. Yale and Crouch were only shooting for practice, but the others were competing for position. The ranges were eight hundred, nine hundred and one thousand yards. Those who made one hundred points and over were as follows:

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.
Gen. Dakin	52	55	39	146
Gen. J. P. Hawley	45	53	45	143
Capt. Fulton	38	48	49	135
Lieut. A. Anderson	50	42	42	134
Col. Gildersleeve	46	45	39	130
R. C. Coleman	47	51	25	123
Capt. L. C. Bruce	39	45	38	122
H. S. Jewell	45	39	37	121
A. V. Canfield, Jr	40	44	36	120
G. W. Yale	44	44	32	120
L. M. Ballard	51	33	33	117
J. S. Latimer	37	48	24	109
E. H. Sanford	42	34	31	107
P. G. Sanford	35	43	22	100
Geo. Crouch	53	37	10	100

WHISKY SUITS DISCONTINUED.

District Attorney Bliss, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, with the consent of the Attorney General, entered a nolle prosequi in indictments found in 1872 against several hundred persons for alleged whisky frauds.

THE UNDERWRITERS.

Fresh dissensions in the Local Board of Underwriters have retired two companies, and the Broadway and Jefferson and others promise a speedy departure. Under-cutting of dishonest companies is the alleged repelling cause.

VERDICT AGAINST FORGERS.

The suit of the National Trust Company against the Robert Gleason's gang of forgers resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $33,000, the full amount claimed. The jury recently disagreed in a criminal suit against Robert Gleason, but it is expected that with the evidence brought out in the civil suit just decided, his prosecution will be speedily renewed on one of the 100 indictments pending against him.

BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the bank statement. Loans, decrease, $2,078,500; specie, decrease, $1,967,300; legal tenders, increase, $3,680,300; deposits, decrease, $480,600; circulation, decrease, $186,600; reserve, decrease, $1,833,150.

The Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company began to-day to pay their dividend without rebate.

The specie shipments to-day amounted to $1,150,000 in gold coin.

ARREST OF AN EXTENSIVE SMUGGLER.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Charles L. Lawrence, a fugitive smuggler and Secretary of the Americus Club, is expected here from England next week in the custody of an officer who followed him since the 6th of February. The value of the silks and laces which Lawrence imported without payment of duty is now estimated at $3,000,000. The frauds began four or five years ago under a Deputy Collector in the Custom House, now dead. Lawrence is said to be worth half a million dollars, mostly in bonds. What real estate he has is in his wife's name and cannot be attached.

Tyler Curtis, of San Francisco, whose wife died recently from abortion, died himself on Friday in this city from the results of a cold contracted on a voyage from California.

TEXAS.

More Mexican Depredations.

GALVESTION, April 22.—A News special from Brownsville dated the 22nd says Yesterday, Juan M. Longoria, a magistrate of precinct number 3, sent a note to H. Klohn presiding justice of this county stating that a party of armed Mexicans were near Tiocona, collecting cattle and committing depredations. They drove herdsmen out of the ranche. Longoria asked for help. His letter was referred to Gen. Potter. He was of the opinion that Lieutenant Leggett would be on the spot and attend to the matter. Liggett commands the escort sent with Stillman.

Geo. Hill was killed by a band of eight raiders on the 16th inst. He was hunting horses, and about dusk went to a water hole where they were camped with a drove of stolen cattle. Troops were watching for them below Rucias ranche. The raiders crossed into Mexico below them. A difficulty exists between General Labarra, Collector of Customs at Matamoras and General Cortinas. Labarra sent a letter to President Lerdo complaining of Cortinas' acts. It was referred to the Secretary of War and he forwarded it to General Cortinas. The latter speaks of suing Lebarra for slander, damages, and so on.

Dr. Lovell was killed at Carriza, Redmond's ranche on the 19th inst. by a band of raiders from Mexico.

THE NEW CARDINAL.

Elaborate Programme Arranged for the Conferring of the Berretta.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Preparations for conferring the berretta on Cardinal McCloskey are almost completed. The programme for religious services is very elaborate. At the conclusion of High Mass the Ablegate will take the scarlet berretta and present it to Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore, who will perform the ceremony of the imposition. He will deliver an address which will be replied to by the Cardinal, after which a choir of one hundred voices will sing Te Deum composed expressly for the ceremony. The Cardinal will then retire, and after putting on the robes of the Cardinalate will re-enter the sanctuary and give the Episcopal benediction.

OBITUARY.

Death of Rev. Wm. Selwyn and Henry W. Pickersgill.

LONDON, April 26.—The morning papers announce the deaths of the Rev. Wm. Selwyn, D. D., Chaplain to the Queen, aged 69, and Henry W. Pickersgill, the portrait painter, in his ninety-fourth year.

HENRY WILLIAM PICKERSGILL

was born in 1782. He painted many eminent authors, statesmen, etc., and won a high reputation. He was elected Royal Academician in 1825.

REV. WM. SELWYN

was a son of Wm. Selwyn, an English jurist, and was born in 1806. He became Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge in 1855, and published several works on theology, etc.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

The President has not yet accepted the resignation ot Attorney General Williams.

Gen. J. C. Holman of Boston, succeeded on Saturday Robert Renkin in the Chicago Custom House.

The Spanish Goverment has paid $45,000 of the eighty thousand on account of the Virginius affair.

Thomas C. Woodford of Iowa, has been appointed an examiner-in-chief in the Patent Office, Washington.

Johnson, the murderer, who was to have been hung, at Cleveland, on the 28th inst., has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life by Governor Allen.

Moody and Sankey's revival meetings in London, yesterday, were well attended. Among the distinguished persons present last night were Mr. Gladstone and Lord Kinnaird.

A proclamation was issued in Canada, on Saturday, granting pardon to all persons engaged in the Northwest rebellion except Riel Lepine and O'Donoghue. The two latter are banished for five years.

The Rev. Thomas R. Jagger, D. D., rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Holy Trinity, in Philadelphia, will be ordained Bishop of Southern Ohio on Wednesday in the above named church.

The Ohio State Board of School Examiners met in Columbus on Saturday and decided to have four examinations during the year at Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati; also one at Put-in-Bay after the State Teachers Association.

Coal is scarce in Philadelphia and during the week has been retailing at $8 50 per ton. The quantity sent from all the regions this year is 3,741,963 tons, against 4,880,400 tons the same period last year. Decrease in supply of anthracite is 1,217,515 tons.

Navigation through Lake Pepin is opened earlier than was anticipated. The steamboat Jas. Means has passed through the lake, arriving at Prescott at 2:30 yesterday. Mississippi river navigation is therefore open from St. Anthony's Falls to the Gulf of Mexico.

The President assigned Dr. Linderman, the director of the Mint, to make examinations ordered by Congress, as to what point in the Western States and Mississippi valley possesses the best advantages for a mint. The investigation will be made during the coming summer.

Sir Alfred Creigh, LL. D., Chief Intendant General of the Order of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and appendant Orders, has authorized the statement that an organization in New Albany, Indiana, styling itself "The Grand Imperial Conclave of Indiana," is illegal and irregular.

In our telegraphic news on Saturday the statement was made that a defalcation has been discovered in the Western Union Telegraph office, Philadelphia, and that John Heimer, chief clerk, and late Superintendent, and D. H. Bates, have absconded. The statement that a defalcation had been discovered is correct, but the only person implicated is J. H. Heimer, chief clerk of the Superintendent.

On Friday night at twelve o'clock, Daniel O'Leary of Chicago, began to walk one hundred and fifteen miles to be accomplished in twenty-four hours. On Saturday night, at eight minutes after eleven, he completed the distance of one hundred and sixteen miles, thus beating his distance with a mile to spare in fifty-two minutes less than the time set down. This is the best time on record.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

MERCER county will have her first negro juror at the next term of court.

THE Lancaster Watch Company have made their first watch, and placed it on exhibition.

SOME thirty-five men are at work on the new furnace of the Warwick Iron Company, at Pottstown.

JAS. SAUCERS died at the Washington County Home, a short time since, aged over one hundred years.

CHESTER county's youngest horse thief is a colored boy, 13 years old, who was arrested on Saturday last.

HON. ASA' PACKER has presented two Elks, a male and female, to the Zoological Gardens, at Philadelphia.

THE boilers in the rolling mill of Messrs. Kimberly, Carnes & Co., Sharon, resumed work last Thursday morning.

W. B. HURST, a book-keeper, committed suicide in Titusville on the 20th inst by taking two ounces of laudanum.

ONE of the prizes at a spelling match in a Butler oil town was a ham sandwich 15 inches long and four inches wide.

THE Westerman Iron Company, Sharon, are running their extensive mill double turn, with all the puddling furnaces on.

THE Pennsylvania Steel Company, of Harrisburg, has purchased the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad.

THE third annual re-union of the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves will be held in Canonsburg, Washington county, on the 19th of May.

THE rolling mill at West Middlesex resumed operations on Monday morning, the 12th, with ten furnaces on double turn.

A MAN named William Miller escaped from the Greensburg jail on Tuesday last by using a bed quilt to let himself down over the wall.

LEVI T. MILLER, employed in a saw mill at Middleport, Schuylkill county, was caught in the fly wheel last week and crushed to death.

A BLACK BEAR, fat as butter and weighing 300 pounds, was killed by Henry Bowers and Albert Ritchey, near Dry Springs, Bedford county, last week.

OVER one hundred poor boys and girls were given a square meal at the close of the Centennial Tea Party held at Catasauqua, Pa., on Friday evening last.

REV. FRANCIS STRANG, of Westfield, Tioga county, father of Hon B. B. Strang, died last week. He had preached for forty years in the community where he died.

SEVEN of the jurors drawn to serve on the jury during the last session of the Indiana court were not present, owing to the fact that they died some time ago.

WORK at the hat factories of Reading, we learn from the Eagle, has been suspended temporarily in pursuance of a previous arrangement among manufacturers.

THE Commissioners of Beaver county are determined to go on with the building of a new Court House, and the people are getting more hostile to the project every day.

THE slate manufacturers of Steinsville, Berks county, have been working their quarries with larger forces of men, while some capitalists have been induced to open new beds.

THERE will be between two and three hundred applications presented to the next Lycoming county court, for license, Williamsport furnishing about two-thirds of of the number.

AT a meeting of the Mechanics' and Workingmen's Association, held on Thursday, in Pottsville, it was decided to continue the strike in connection with the Miners' Union.

THREE hundred thousand dollars worth of mortgages and judgments were entered in the Recorder's and Prothonotary's office, at Reading during the first three days of April.

DR. JOHN BAKER, a well known physician of Lower Augusta township, Northumberland county, died on Monday from an attack of pneumonia. He was about seventy years of age.

DAVID H. FINK, proprietor of the American House, Montgomery county, has 25 chickens that laid 1,203 eggs in 72 days. In the best 15 they laid 392. These are rather eggs-traordinary lays.

THE estate of Moses Jordon who committed suicide at West Chester some time since has been finally settled. The heirs, of whom there are a score, received each about $11,000, except two who received each just half that sum.

THE residence of Mrs. Peter Snyder, Perry township, Clearfield county, was robbed in the latter part of March of $3,500 in bonds. She had them in a tin box in her spring house. No clue to the thief.

MR. ABRAHAM, of Shippingport, Beaver county, during the four score years he has sojourned on the terrestial ball has accumulated over $100,000 in money and real estate without ever being involved in a law suit.

MAYOR Fertig, of Titusville, tendered his pay ($500 per year) to the city, and suggested that Councils hereafter abolish the payment of salary for that office. The donation was accepted and the suggestion complied with.

ON Friday last several houses on Chain street, Norristown, tumbled down with a crush, the workmen having barely time to escape. The buildings were not completed and the cause of their falling in is attributed to defective masonry.

ON Saturday a resident of Reynoldsville Jefferson county, named J. Brunner died from injuries received in February last while in a fight with a man named G. S. Spencer. Brunner remained in a semi-unconsious state from the time of the fight till death ensued. Spencer has been arrested.

THE Miner's Journal of Pottsville says the supply of coal sent from all the regions so far this year, has been 3,019,091 tons, against 3,929,350 tons for the same period of last year. The decrease in the supply of anthracite has been 927,395 tons.

SAYS the Uniontown Genius of Liberty: Last Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of April, according to the opinion of the old settlers, were the coldest days that were ever known in Fayette county, so late in the month. Solid ice, two inches thick, formed on the water.

THERE are forty coal mines in the Mahoning Valley. All these mines are opened in coal No. 1, known in market as Briar Hill and Mineral Ridge coal. The thickness of the seam ranges from 2½ to 5½ feet. The miners' strike in this valley is so general that only two or three mines are being worked.

A STRANGER entered one of our churches last Sunday evening, and walked the entire length of the aisle without any person offering him a seat, so he started out. As he neared the door a man arose and asked if he wanted a seat. "No," replied the stranger, "I came merely to look around. I'm going home now," and he went.—Franklin Citizen.

A DISGRACEFUL scene occurred at a church at Reading on Sunday night last. A young man interfered with the service, and blasphemed the name of God to such an extent that policemen were called in, a terrible fight took place, ladies fainted, young girls screamed, and a terrible scene followed. It was necessary to stop all services for the evening.

A COURT martial is being held in Williamsport, trying Capt. White, on a charge of embezzlement. The court is composed of the following military gentlemen: Major Harbaugh, president; Adjutant Frank J. Burrows, judge advocate general, and Captains J. H. Shuler and William M. Sharer. The officers and soldiers are in uniform, and the court sits with closed doors.

THE Coroner's jury at Brownsville, impannelled to investigate the death of Mrs. Hampton, the circumstances of which were published a few days ago, concluded their labors on Wednesday night, and a verdict was rendered that the deceased came to her death from the effect of blows inflicted by the hands of her daughter, Mary Ellen Miner, on the evening of April 5th. The evidence against the young woman is entirely circumstantial.

OHIO NEWS.

THE debt of Toledo reaches $4,000,000

CAPITALISTS from Boston are in Cleveland arranging to establish a rifle factory.

THE Chagrin Falls Exponent says: "A child with three well developed eyes is the centre of attraction at Wintermute, Muskingum county."

THE Bryan Press says: "Hicksville has a monstrosity in the shape of a lamb born with two heads, four ears, four eyes, eight legs, two tails and but one body."

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America will meet on Thursday, May 20th 1875, in the First Presbyterian church of Cleveland.

THE Haddock Nail Machine and Nail Company, of Cincinnati, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, in shares of $100 each was incorporated on the 14th inst., by John K. Johnston and others.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	115⅜
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	123⅜
Five-Twenties, 1862	119⅝
Five-Twenties, 1864	121⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865	123⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	121⅜
Five-Twenties, 1867	123⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	123⅛
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	122⅛
Ten-Forties	118
Ten-Forties (coupons)	118⅝
Currency Sixes	124⅛
New Five Per Cents	115⅛

STOCKS.

Western Union	80⅛
Adams Express	101⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co's Express	91
American Express	63⅝
United States Express	53
Pacific Mail	45⅛
New York Central	105
Erie	30
Harlem	135
Michigan Central	74
Michigan Southern	
Union Pacific	77⅝
Illinois Central	105⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92⅛
Northwestern	42⅛
Northwestern preferred	56
Rock Island	106
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	57
Toledo and Wabash	15⅛
Fort Wayne	97⅛
Chicago and Alton	
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅛
C. C. and I. C.	6

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	123⅜
Five-Twenties, 1862	119⅝
Five-Twenties, 1864	121⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865	123⅛
Five Twenties, 1865, (new)	121⅜
Five-Twenties, 1867	123⅛
Five-Twenties, 1868	123⅛
New Fives	117⅜
Ten-Forties	118⅛
Currency Sixes	123⅛

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	488
Missouri	100⅛
Tennessee, old	70
Tennessee, new	70
Virginia, new	34
Virginia, old	34
North Carolina, old	20⅛
North Carolina, new	10

STOCKS.

Canton	70
Western Union Telegraph	79⅛
Quick Silver	19
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co	26⅛
Adams Express	102⅛
Fargo	91⅛
American Express	63⅛
United States Express	52⅛
Pacific Mail	44⅛
New York Central	105
Erie	29⅛
Erie preferred	40
Harlem	134
Harlem preferred	135
Michigan Central	73
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	92⅛
Northwestern common	42⅛
Northwestern preferred	56
Rock Island	105⅛
New Jersey Central	115
St. Paul	36⅛
St. Paul preferred	57
Toledo and Wabash	15⅛
Toledo and Wabash preferred	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	97
Terre Haute	7
Terre Haute preferred	20
Chicago and Alton	107⅛
Chicago and Alton preferred	110
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅛
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	61⅛
Burlington and Quincy	117
Lake Shore	70
Panama	[illegible]
Illinois Central	105⅛
Union Pacific	76⅛
Central Pacific	10[illegible]
Union	101
Delaware & Lackawanna	120

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 29, 1875.

REMARKS—Trade is slowly but steadily improving; still there is ample room for improvement, as in most departments it falls considerable below that of previous seasons. In regard to values we have nothing very special to note. Produce is arriving more freely by river and rail; prices are governed altogether by circumstances. Flour is held firmly at prices that have ruled for some days past; holders of round lots are well pleased with the situation; the mills are moderately well supplied with wheat and are running to their full capacity. Bacon—The firmness that has ruled for some time continues; the receipts are on the increase, but not in sufficient quantities to produce any change in prices. Country-cured meat was steady and sells readily at current rates; now is the time to send it to market. Apples—The market was decidedly more firm for choice sound apples, an advance was demanded and obtained. Potatoes—Prices for some days have been uniform; a good many round lots have changed hands. Cheese—The demand has improved, although there has been no change in prices; the tendency, however, is to higher figures. The weather is still unsettled; this tends to retard trade very much. Our rivers are in fair navigable order.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,075	Apples, bbls	112
Butter, pks	42	Oats, bushels	700
Potatoes, bush	545	Bacon, tcs	87
Hay, bales	325	Cheese, boxes	25
Wheat, bush	720	Bacon, pcs	1,210

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market was decidedly firmer; prices have an upward tendency. The stock of choice apples on hand is a small one. We can report sales at the following prices: Choice sound apples $3 25@3 50, medium grades $2@2 50; common do $1 25@1 50 per parrel.

APPLE BUTTER—We have to report a dull market, with more sellers than buyers; stocks have been accumulating; we can report sales at 45@55c per gallon, being the extreme prices.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The demand was fair and sales were regular; for the former $2 25@2 35 per gallon was demanded; for the latter $1 15@1 17 per gallon.

ALES—Dealers have been complaining for some time about hard times. The card rates ruling at present are: India ale $10@11 per bbl; porter $9@10; XX ale $9@10; X ale $8@9; half bbls in proportion; Bass' English ale remains in good supply; as prices are unchanged, we omit them.

ASHES—The demand is slowly but steadily improving; as prices are unaltered, we omit them.

BEANS—Are in good supply; prices are weak and uncertain; we quote prime white navies at $1 85@1 95 per bushel; medium at $1 75@1 80; common $1 65@1 70 per bushel.

BEESWAX—The market was entirely devoid of animation; prices were nominal at 28@33c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season for activity has passed long ago; we hear of an occasional sale at 2¾@3c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—As before noted the demand was fair and sales were regular at the following: ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3 00; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26 00; 10 lb boxes 40c per pound.

BAGGING—The demand is steadily improving, the card rates for Penn mill are: 2 bush. 33c; 2¼ do 38c; 3 do 45c.

BUTTER—For choice roll there has been a very active demand; all parcels of that description find ready purchasers at good prices; on the other hand common grades were very dull and had no fixed value; we quote the former at 28@30c; choice dairy 32@33c; good medium 20@24c.

BROOMS—Was firm and in good demand; as prices were unchanged we omit figures.

CHEESE—Dealers report an improved demand without any quotable change in prices; we note sales of Ohio Goshen at 16¼@17c; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Ohio Sweitzer 15@16c; Limberger 12@14c.

CANNED GOODS—Market quiet; peaches $3 40@3 50 per dozen; tomatoes $1 70@1 80; corn $2 50@2 60 per dozen.

COKE—Trade is slowly improving; prices, however, have undergone no quotable change, viz: $2 50 per ton on cars.

CONCENTRATED LYE—In moderate demand; we can report sales at $7 50@8 per case.

CRANBERRIES—The demand has fallen off; we quote nominally at $10@12 per bbl.

EGGS—Are coming in pretty freely, with sales at 14@15c per dozen.

FLOUR—As we have before noted the market was very firm and moderately active; the reports of a short wheat crop has not been without its effect; the rates are: Choice brands white winter wheat $7@7 25; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 25; red winter $6@6 25. Corn meal $3 50. Graham flour $6. Oat meal $8 00@8 25.

GROCERIES—The market continues to rule firm with a good business being transacted in a jobbing way; large sales of coffee are reported in the eastern markets at full prices; holders of sweets are firm at rates that were current for some days.

Coffees—Rio, good, 20@21c; Rio, prime, 22@23c; Rio, fancy, 24@25c; roasted Rio in lb pkgs 27c; roasted, loose, 26½c; roasted Java in lb pkgs, 40c; roasted Java loose 39½c per lb.

Sugars—Crushed 11¾c; granulated 11¾c; powdered 11¾c; Standard A 10¾c; New Orleans 8¾@9¼c; Standard B 10⅜c; extra C, standard 10¼c; Demarara 9¼@10¼c; Porto Rico 8¾@9¼c.

Molasses—Porto Rico 50@55c; Demarara 50@55c; New Orleans 73@75c.

Syrups—Sugar house 35@40c; Maryland 45c; silver drips 60c; sugar drips 60@65c; white drips 65@70c; extra golden 65@70c.

Soaps—Babbit's Best $10; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian $6; S. E. & Co's superfine 6c; Woman's Friend 5¼c; scrubbing 4c.

Starch—Common 6c; Buffalo 9c; silver gloss 9¾@10c; corn 10¾@11c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7@7½c; Carolina 8¼@8¾c; Patna 7¾@8c.

GRAIN—The market was a firm one with a good deal of enquiry for most descriptions; the present card rates are: Wheat—choice Kentucky white at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 27@1 30; Ohio and Illinois do $1 23@1 26; amber do $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 18@1 20. Corn was less fancied; shelled sold on the track at 83@84c; we quote shelled at 84@85c for yellow; 83@84c for high mixed; 81@82c for low mixed; ear was in light supply and firm at 83@85c for prime yellow; 80@82c for mixed. Oats were firm and some holders were asking an advance; we quote prime white at 71@72c; mixed 69@70c. Barley—the demand was restricted and prices are altogether nominal. Rye was in better supply; prices were not so firm; holders were more anxious to sell; sales were made in a jobbing way at $1 15@1 20 per bushel as per quality and condition.

HOMINY—Market steady, with sales at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

HAY—The receipts of baled moderate; the supply however was fully up with the demand; holders were firmer in their views; baled sold at prices ranging from $17@22 per ton as per quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is selling at $1 15@1 20 per gallon in jugs.

MILL FEED—The receipts are increasing; we quote bran at $1 25 per cwt; ship stuffs, seconds and shorts $1 30@1 35; middlings $1 40@1 50; chopped feed $1 50@1 60 per cwt.

ONIONS—Are selling at $3 50@4 per bbl; onion setts $7@8 per bushel.

POULTRY—In light supply; dressed chickens 13@14c per lb; live, by the coop 60@75c per pair.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market is a firm one with a good demand at the following: Hams 14@14½c; shoulders 10¾@11½c; rib sides 13½c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 14c; breakfast bacon 14@14½c; dried beef 15@15½c; mess pork at $24; per bbl; ham sausage 10c. Lard—refined tierces, 16¾c; in half bbls 17¼c; in buckets 17¾c per pound.

POTATOES—The demand was active; prices have been well maintained; we quote peachblows $1 10; peerless $1@1 05 from store.

SEEDS—Clover seed is scarce and in demand; quotable at $7 50@8 25 per bushel in a jobbing way. Timothy seed quiet at $2 60@2 70 in round lots; $2 75@2 90 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 95@2; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 per bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red top do $2. Onion sets are in demand at $8@8 50 per bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c per gallon for prime; inferior 13@15c per gallon.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $2 15@2 20 per bushel.

SALT—We quote by the car lot at $1 60@1 65; in a jobbing way $1 80@1 85 per bbl.

TALLOW—Not so firm; city at 8¼c; country 7¼@7¾c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 29, 1875.

REMARKS—The movement of values in the crude petroleum market continues to be downward, although the changes from day to day are very gradual. Yesterday the prices were 1¼@2½c below those of the previous day, with light transactions and a dull market. The appearance of matters in the crude market does not at present indicate much strength in prices, although at the lower range of prices, which it seems to be approaching, the market will assume activity under the impetus of an improved demand. The refined market is quiet and unchanged both as to value and movement.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 30@1 32½; Union do $1 27½@1 30; outside lines do $1 25@1 27½; immediate shipment $1 55@1 57½. The transactions reported were extremely limited, being but 5,000 barrels at Parkers and 700 barrels at other points.

REFINED.

The movement in refined petroleum continues steady, with an increasing business to Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania road; the bulk of shipments, however, continuing by the Connellsville road. The export trade at the seaboard is reported dull and partially suspended. We quote standard white on the cars at 11@11¼c, according to location.

NEW YORK.

Refined for prompt delivery is quoted at 13⅞c; for first half of May at 14¼@14½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot is quoted at 13⅞@13⅞c for first half of May; 14¼@14¼c for last half.

BALTIMORE.

Refined for spot and April delivery is quoted at 13¾c.

OIL BARRELS

Are again dull and unchanged at $1 25@1 30 for city and $1 15@1 20 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, April 28.—The Courier says: There is no particular change to note in the market. Prices were nominal at quotations at all points; $1 32½ was paid for United fresh orders, with no more to sell than to buy; $1 30 was bid; $1 31¼ asked for old orders.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls spot	1 55
100 bbls spot	1 57½

OIL CITY.

100 bbls spot	1 61¼

UNITED AT WELLS.

2,000 bbls spot	1 31¼
1,000 bbls spot	1 30
1,000 bbls spot	1 32½

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

1,000 bbls spot	1 61¼

NEW YORK, April 28—Closing of the 27th: Petroleum—There remains a very dull market; the shipping trade is at a pause yet; holders name unchanged prices generally. Crude in bulk is quoted at 6⅝c for spot and 6⅞c May; 10½c for do in shipping order on the spot and 10¼c for May; refined at 13¾c for April and 14¼@14¼c for delivery up to May 15th; cases at 19¾@21½c; naphtha at 10c; for Philadelphia delivery the market is still very quiet; refined is quoted at 13⅞c for April and 13⅞c up to May 10th; at Baltimore refined is quoted at 13¾c.

TITUSVILLE, April 28.—Market quiet at $1 55@1 57½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 28.—Market quiet and dull at $1 50@1 55.

ROUSEVILLE, April 28.—Market quiet without any business; quoted at $1 55.

TIDIOUTE, April 28.—Market very dull; $1 30 asked at wells.

OIL CITY, April 28.—Market quiet and nominally at $1 57½@1 60.

PARKERS, April 28.—Market quiet and dull; United at $1 30@32½; Union at $1 30; outside at $1 27½; shipment at $1 55@1 57½.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Market steady; S. W. 13⅞@13⅞c; crude 6¾c in bulk; 9¾c in bbls; cases at 18¼c; no sales; futures, May first half at 14c; last 14¼@14¼.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 29, 1875.

REMARKS—A short time since a reduction was made in the open rates for the transportation of stock from Chicago to the seaboard by the Pennsylvania road without a corresponding reduction from this point. The result, of course, was very damaging to our market; upon the proper representations having been made and facts produced, the Company have decided to do the fair thing with dealers here. The rates have been reduced to the following:

	Per cwt.
To New York	20 c
To Baltimore	17½c
To Philadelphia	17½c

CATTLE.

The market was very firm, opening up very strong and continued so up to the close. While the arrivals were large, they consisted chiefly of through consignments, intended for the Eastern markets. Prices, as compared with last week, were fully 20@30c per cwt. higher, as the actual supply on sale was very small, not up with the demand. Holders were well pleased with the situation.

Sales were made at the following:

PRICES.

Prime to extra smooth steers			$7 25@7 50
Good medium	do	do	6 50@7 00
Common to fair			5 50@6 00
Bulls			4 00@5 00

There was only a limited demand for stockers, nor is it at all likely that there will be until the weather becomes more settled.

SHEEP.

The receipts were larger than was generally expected. The market was not a very active one and sales were made of clipped sheep at a decline of 15@20c per cwt. Wooled sheep, on the other hand, were in demand and very much sought for at a slight advance over last week's figures. The cause of the decline in clipped caused an advance on wooled; in regard to prices, however, the weather will have a good deal to do in regulating prices, at least for the present week.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Clipped, extra 100 lbs		$5 75
do	90@95 lbs	5 40@5 60
do	80@85 lbs	5 00@5 50
Wooled, extra 100 lbs		7 50
do	prime 90 to 95 lbs	7 00@7 25
do	good 80 to 85 lbs	6 50@6 75

HOGS.

The receipts were larger than usual both of through shipments and local stock. The market was dull and prices were very unsatisfactory, showing a decline of 50c per cwt. as compared with last week.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Philadelphia	$8 75@9 00
Baltimore	8 00@8 15
Yorkers	7 50@7 75

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 29, 1875.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle this week was the largest we have had for some time, exceeding the previous week 170 head. The principal portion of the receipts were from Chicago with a few head from West Virginia, Ohio and from the adjoining counties in our own State. There was also an increased demand, there being quite a number of outside butchers, many of them from the adjoining towns. Those that were disappointed at East Liberty were on hand in full force. Prices were fully sustained. This fact was beyond question. There was no room for dispute. It may be proper to remark that the cost of transportation from Chicago has been reduced from 28@22c per cwt.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Extra steers	$8 25
Choice	7 55@8 00
Prime	6 75@7 00
Medium to good	6 00@6 25
Common	5 00@5 50
Bulls	5 00@6 00
Fat cows	4 50@5 00

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep on sale exceed that of last week fully 75 head; Lawrence county alone contributed 175 head and Ohio furnished in the neighborhood of 200 head. Sales were made at various prices, according to circumstances. Clippers sold at from $2 25@5 50 per cwt. Wooled sheep ranged from $6 50@8 per cwt. The supply was barely up with the demand; hence the market favored holders, who knew what use to make of the same.

HOGS.

The season for anything like activity is over. The sales made were in a small way. We quote good to extra at 8¾@9¼c per pound, as per quality and condition.

FRESH COWS.

There was a fair supply, but, as usual, the most of them were rather common in point of quality; prices unchanged. Prime to extra milkers $60@70; medium to good $40@50; strippers $20@30. Those on sale to-day were reported as follows: Cole & McCaslin, 2; Nagle & Beeler, 7; S. Riddle, 6; G. Farien, 4; Thomas Welsh, 1.

VEAL CALVES.

The market remains substantially as noted in our last report; quotable at 5¼@7c per lb, according to weight, quality and condition.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 28.—5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅞@94; for account, 94; 5-20s '65, 105¼; do '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 103¼; new 5s 102¼; New York Central 91; Erie 27; preferred 37½.

Tallow 44@44s 3d.

PARIS, April 28.—Rentes 63 francs 90 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 28.—5-20s, '62, 98⅞d.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Cotton—The market was dull; middling upland, 7¾@8d; Orleans, 8⅛d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 4,800 American. Pork 77s 6d. Beef 78s 6d. Lard 68s 6d. Cheese 73s.

ANTWERP, April 27.—Refined petroleum 28½s.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Cotton firmer at 16¼@16⅜c; April 16¼c; May 16¼c; June 16 13-32@16 7-16; July 16 21-32c; August 16 25-32@16 13-16c; September 16 21-32c; October 16 7-16@16¼c; November 16 1-32c; December 15 1-32c@16 1-16c. Flour firmer; receipts 13,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4 50@4 75; common to good $5 05@6 35; good to choice $5 25@5 50; white wheat extra $5 50@6 35; St. Louis $5 15@8 65; extra Ohio $5 00@5 75. Rye flour firm at $4 35@4 50. Corn meal steady at $4@4 50. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 12,000 bushels; No 1 Spring $1 23@1 30; No 3 $1 13@1 17; No 2 Chicago $1 18@1 20; No 2 Milwaukee $1 20@1 21; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring at $1 14@1 26; red winter western $1 29@1 34. Rye dull at 94c@$1 03. Barley scarce at $1 55. Malt steady. Corn in demand; mixed western at 90@92c; yellow 91½@92c. Oats fairly active and firmer; receipts 12,000 bushels; mixed western 73@75½c; white at 75@78½c. Hay 60@65c. Coffee firm at 16¼@19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¼@8⅜c; prime 8 7-16@8½c. Molasses quiet and firm; choice Porto Dico 55@65c. Rice steady and in fair demand. Petroleum dull; refined 13¾@13⅞c; crude 6⅞c. Rosin dull at $2 05@2 10. Turpentine dull at 36½c. Eggs—western 15½@16c. Pork firmer at $22 25. Beef quiet. Cut meats unchanged; middles firmer; long clear western 12½@c; short clear 12⅝c. Lard quiet; prime steam 16c. Butter firmer; western 12@16c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 15.

Dry Goods.

Business was checked by inclement weather, and transactions were light in all departments. Cotton goods were quiet and jobbing rates were irregular and lower on bleached shirtings, &c. Prints were in fair but limited request. Dress goods and shawls were quiet. A large line of domestic and fancy cassimeres were sold at auction to-day at good prices for light weight goods.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and a shade higher; No 1 spring $1 07; No 2 fresh $1 04; regular $1 03¼ spot; $1 03⅞ seller May; $1 06⅛ seller June; No 3 97½@97⅝c; rejected 91½@92c. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 75⅛c spot; 75c bid seller May; 76⅜c bid seller June; rejected 72@72½c. Oats—demand fair and market firm; No 2 62⅝c spot; 62⅝c seller May; 63⅜c bid seller June. Rye steady and in moderate demand. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork steady and in moderate demand at $21 85 spot or seller May; $22 05@22 10 seller June. Lard steady and in moderate demand at $15 62½ spot; $15 82½ seller June. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand and unchanged. Whisky dull but unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Flour quiet; superfine $3 25@4 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5@5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5 25@8; high grades $6 50@7 75. Wheat—Choice held firmly; red $1 30@1 35; amber $1 34@1 36, white $1 40@1 50. Rye $1 05. Corn quiet at 89@90c. Oats in good demand; white 75@76c. Provisions unchanged; pork $22 75@23; smoked hams 13@14½c; pickled do 12¼@12½c. Lard firm at 15@16c. Whisky held at $1 17. Petroleum easy; refined 13⅞c; crude 9⅞c. Butter quiet; new New York and Bradford county extras 28@30c; do firsts 23@24; western extras 23@24c; do firsts 17@23c. Cheese firm; fine western 16¼@16⅝c. Eggs advancing; western fresh 16c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Cotton dull; middling 15¾c. Flour firm at $5 60@6. Wheat steady at $1 30@1 35. Corn quiet at 73@75c. Oats steady at 67@69c. Rye quiet; No 1 98c. Barley quiet; fall $1 45@1 50. Linseed oil steady at 75c. Eggs at 12½c. Butter firm; choice 27@28c. Cheese quiet at 14¼@15c. Clover seed firm at $12@12 25. Provisions quiet. Pork easier at $22. Lard steady and in moderate demand; good 15¾c; bid 15¾c. Bulk meats easier at 8¼, 8 5-16, 11¾@12¼c. Bacon dull at 9⅞, 12⅞@13½c. Whisky lower at $1 14. Hogs quiet at $7 00@8 60.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Cotton, flour, rye and barley firm and unchanged. Wheat higher at $1 36@1 36¼. Corn higher at 73½@74½c. Oats firmer at 63@64½c. Whisky firm at $1 15. Pork quiet at $22 40. Dry salt weak and nothing done. Bacon quiet; only order trade. Lard nominally at 15½c. Hogs quiet; Yorkers $6 75@7 25. Bacon $7 50@7 75. Cattle active and stiff, tending upward; sales prime native shipping steers at $6 75; good $6 25@6 37½; fair Texas and Indiana steers $4 50@5 70; mixed stock $4 75@5 65.

Wool.

BOSTON, April 28.—Wool was unchanged. Medium grades of domestic continue to command full prices but prime fleeces are saleable only at low prices compared with other kinds. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece were made at 52@60c, including all grades of choice No 1 commanding the highest prices. Michigan fleeces range from 40 to 52½c, and combing and delaine fleeces 60@66c; super and X pulled wool continues in demand with sales at 42@57½c, better grades of super ruling from 50c upwards being most in request.

Toledo

TOLEDO, April 28.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat—demand fair and prices advanced; white Wabash $1 31; No 1 white Michigan $1 28; extra do $1 31@1 33; amber cash and seller May $1 25; seller June $1 28½; seller July $1 31; No 1 red $1 27; No 2 cash and seller May $1 25; seller June $1 28; No 3 red $1 18. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; high mixed cash and seller May 77½c; low mixed 77½c. Oats demand fair and market firm; No 1 85½c; No 2 65c; Michigan 65½c. seller June 67c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 28.—Flour steady at $3 75@6 25. Wheat active; red $1 10@1 18; amber $1 20@1 25; white $1 29@1 30. Corn steady ear 70@71c; shelled 74@75c. Oats steady; mixed 65c; white 67c. Rye firm at $1 07

Nashville.

NASHVILLE April 28.—Cotton dull and nominal at 13¾@14½c. Flour quiet at $4 50@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 23. Oats steady at 80c. Provisions steady. Lard at 16¼@6¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 10@10½c; sides 13¾, 14@14½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 9c; sides 12¾@13c; sugar cured hams 14c all sacked. Whisky firm at $1 17.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 28.—Wheat firmer; No 1 held at $1 27; No 2 do $1 22. Corn and oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum unsettled; standard white, car lots 11½c; Ohio State test 12½c; small lots 1@2c higher. Receipts of wheat 350 bushels; do corn 1400 bushels; do oats 7,150 bushels.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull at 88¾@89c. Oats quiet and steady at 68@69c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay dull at $17@24. Provisions quiet but strong with unchanged prices. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged. Petroleum nominaly 6½@6⅝c. Whisky firm at $1 16@1 17

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—Cotton quiet at 15⅜c. Flour, wheat and rye quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 74@75c. Oats quiet at 68@70c. Pork $22 75@23. Bulk meats $8 62½, 11 95@12 37 packed. s. c. hams 13½@14c. Lard 15½c; tierces 16@16½c; kegs 16½c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 13.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 28. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1 07; No 2, $1 03¼. Oats scarce and higher; No 2 in store 61c. Corn scarce and higher; No 2 mixed in store 73½c. Rye quiet; No 1 in store $1 17. Barley unsettled and excited; No 2, $1 20½@1 25; No 3, $1 10@1 16.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra $1 30½; No 1 $1 28½; amber $1 24½. Corn firm; No 1 mixed 76¼@76½c. Oats quiet at 65@66c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—Cotton quiet at 15¼@15½c. Flour firm at 88c. Oats steady at 73c. Lard firm at 16@16½c. Bacon firm at 9¼, 9¾, 13@13½c, packed.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Money closed at 4 per cent. after loaning at 2½@5. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6½. Sterling weak at 487@487½ for sixty days and 490@490¼ for sight. Customs receipts $186,000.

Gold opened and closed at 115¼ with sales in the interim at 115⅜. Borrowing rates 3 to 7 per cent. per annum and 1-64@1-32 per diem. Loans were also made flat. The assistant treasurer disbursed $265,000. Clearings $23,000. Specie engagements for to-morrow were one million dollars. Governments and railroad bonds steady. State bonds quiet.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company was held to-day and President Eckert submitted his report. The earnings of the company show a considerable gain for the first three months of the year, and President Eckert closes his report with a hopeful view of the future of the property. The following trustees were unanimously elected: Oliver Ames, Elisha Atkins, S. L. M. Barlow, Benj. E. Bates, F. Gordon Dexter, Sidney Dillon, G. M. Dodge, Thos. T. Eckert, Wm. A. Guion, Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington, S. M. Mills, J. H. Mortimer, C. J. Osborne, G. G. Sampson, James D. Smith, E. D. L. Sweet, W. J. Syms, Henry M. Taber.

There was a further improvement in railway and miscellaneous shares early in the day and business was quite active, but during the afternoon there was a general reaction, followed by a recovery and a firm market at the close. Union Pacific advanced to 78¼ but afterwards dropped to 75, and finally closed at 76¼ on active business. Western Union rose to 80½, then declined to 76¾, and in the last sales rose to 80. Rock Island reached 106⅜ with a subsequent reaction to 105⅜, and a final close at 106. Lake Shore, after advancing from 70¼ to 71¼, fell off to 70¼, and finally rallied to 70⅝. Pacific Mail opened and closed at 44⅞, the prices in the meantime having advanced to 45¼ and declined to 44⅜. Erie was weak and declined from 30¼ to 29⅝, closing at 29⅞. New Jersey Southern was more active and advanced from 7 to 8½ with a late reaction to 7. Wabash fell off from 16½ to 15½ with only a slight rally at the close. Panama declined from 166 to 164. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western touched 119¼ against 122½ at the close of yesterday. Harlem sold at 136, a decline of 2 per cent. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was firm at 26¼@27. Missouri Pacific ranged from 54¼ to 54⅜. Atlantic and Pacific preferred from 17 to 17⅜, and Kansas Pacific from 24¼ to 25. Kansas preferred advanced from 41⅜ to 44 and closed at 43¾. New York Central was firm as were also Illinois Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Alton. Other changes were not generally important. Transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 292,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Pacific Mail, 25,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwest, 18,000 Rock Island, 30,000 Erie, 28,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Wabash and 35,000 Union Pacific.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acid.			Magne cal	℔	80 @1 00
Acetic		12 @ 18	—Carb	℔	30 @ 35
Citric		1 35 1 45	Manna S F	℔	75 80
Oxalic	℔	22 @ 24	Morph sul	oz	5 70 @6 00
Sulph.	℔	2 @ 4½	Nutm No 1	℔	1 35 @1 44
Tartaric	℔	60 @ 65	Oil anise		3 50 @4 10
Alcohol, gal		2 25 @2 40	Bergamot	℔	7 00 8 50
Aloes.			—Castor	℔	18 22
Cape	℔	16 @ 20	—Cinnam'n	℔	2 00 2 20
Socot	℔	65 @ 75	—Cloves	℔	3 75 4 00
Am Carb	℔	22 @ 25	Oil		
—Aqua	℔	8 @ 12	Cod liver gal		1 90 @2 25
Annatto	℔	50 @ 60	Lemon	℔	5 00 @5 25
Ashes			Linseed, gal		80 @ 85
—Soda	℔	4 @ 5	Neats F, gal		90 @1 35
Bal. Copa	℔	95 @1 05	Olive, gal		1 75 @2 00
Bay Rum, gal		2 75 @3 50	—quarts, doz		6 25 @10 00
Bark			—pints, doz		3 25 @3 50
Cassia	℔	35 @ 38	Origan	℔	70 @1 20
Cinch Red	℔	1 20 @1 30	Pepperm,t	℔	@6 50
Cinch Pale	℔	70 @ 80	Rosemary	℔	1 00 @1 50
Cinch Com	℔	20 @ 40	Sassafras	℔	90 @1 00
Black Lead			Sperm, gal		2 30 @2 50
American	℔	5 @ 6	Tanners, gal		58 @ 64
East India	℔	11 @ 12	Whale, gal		85 @ 92
German	℔	6 @ 8	Winteg'n	℔	5 75
Blue Mass	℔	90	Opium Ty	℔	8 75
Blue Vi r	℔	13 @14	Pl Paris, bbl		4 00 @4 25
Borax re	℔	15½ @ 18	Potass.		
Brims roll	℔	4 @ 5½	Bichrom	℔	2 40
—Flor Sul	℔	4½ @ 6	Chlorate	℔	34 @ 40
Calomel A	℔	1 70 @1 80	Iodide	℔	4 00 @4 40
—English	℔	2 88	Putty	℔	4 @ 5
Camp ref	℔	82 @ 85	Quin sulp	oz	2 35 @2 46
Canthar's	℔	1 80 2 12	Rosin	℔	4 50 @5 50
Cham. Ger.	℔	60	Root		
—Roman	℔	36	Gentian	℔	8 @ 12
Chloroform	℔	1 20 @1 30	Ginger E I	℔	@ 18
Cloves	℔	52 @ 58	" Jamca	℔	@ 35
Cochineal	℔	70 @ 85	Ipecac pow	℔	@1 88
Con lye case		5 25 @7 75	Jalap pow	℔	@ 85
Copperas	℔	2 @ 3	Liquorice	℔	12 @ 14
Cream Tar	℔	48 @ 52	Rhub E I	℔	1 00 @1 50
Cubebs	℔	15 @ 20	Sars Hon	℔	58
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 35	Senega	℔	1 10
Emery En.	℔	10 @ 12	Valeri En	℔	38 @ 40
Et Nit sps	℔	46 @ 50	" Germ	℔	25 @ 26
—Sulph	℔	70 @ 75	Sal Ammo	℔	14 @ 16
Ext Logw	℔	12 @ 12½	—Epsom	℔	3 @ 5
—Liq Cal a	℔	38 @ 45	—Soda	℔	2½ @ 3½
—Italian	℔	20 @	Seed.		
—Sicily	℔	@ 25	Canary	℔	14½ @ 15
Fustic	℔	3 @ 4	Hemp	℔	7½ @ 8
Galls Alep	℔	@ 25	Cardamn	℔	1 80 2 35
Gum			Mustard	℔	8 @ 10
Arabic sts	℔	18 @ 35	Senna Al	℔	17 @ 22
" White	℔	45 @ 68	" E In	℔	17 @ 22
Myrrh T'k	℔	55 @ 61			
Shellac	℔	75 @ 90	Bi Carb	℔	5½ @ 6½
Trag s'rts	℔	25 @ 35	Soap Cast	℔	12 @ 15
" Flake	℔	90 @1 00	—Cast wh	℔	18 @ 21
Hoffm's A	℔	55 @ 65	Sugar L'd	℔	26 @ 28
Indigo Ma	℔	1 00 @1 20	Turp spe gal		44 @ 50
—Span fl't	℔	1 10 @1 25	Varnish.		
Iodine res	℔	5 25 @5 56	Copal, gal		1 25 @2 00
Junip Ber	℔	7 @ 9	Japan, gal		80 @1 30
Logwood	℔	2½ @ 3½	Damar, gal		1 60 @1 80
Mace	℔	1 45 @1 55	Ve Red	℔	2½ @ 4
Madder	℔	14 @ 17			

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

Manufacturers' Revised Price List.

Inside Diameter. Inches.	Price per ft. Black. $ cts.	Price per ft. Galvanized. $ cts.
⅛	04	
¼	04	08
⅜	05	[illegible]
½	06	11
¾	12	13
	11	18
1¼	18	27
1½	25	36
2	34	48
2½	54	77
3	67	1 00
3½	90	1 30
4	1 10	1 60
4½	1 40	2 00
5	1 65	2 35
6	2 25	3 50
7	3 25	
8	4 50	
9	6 00	
10	8 50	

TOBACCO MARKET

Spun roll (exl'r)	57@60	Rough and Ready	65@85
Navy, (exl'r)	52@55	Fine Cut Plug	70@80
Tens, (exl'r)	54@57	Fine Cut	55@90
Quart rs (exl'r)	54@57	Cut and Dry	30@40
Louisville Navy	60@65	Scotch Snuff	65@75
Louisville Cavendish	67@67	Black Snuff	60@85
Virginia Navy	55@60	Six Twist	@40
Virginia Tens	55@61	Cigars—	
Double Thick	60@62	Penn'a Seed	$13@ 20
Flounders	60@92	Connecticut	25@ 30
Bright Pound	65@1 00	Seed and Havana	30@ 36

MARRIED.

DONALDSON—SPRINGER—On the 26th of April, by the Rev. Jennings, Mr. SAMUEL DONALDSON, of Washington county, and Miss JENNIE SPRINGER, of Allegheny county, Pa.

DIED.

McGRAN—Wednesday morning, April 28, at 9 o'clock, PATRICK McGRAN, aged fifty-three years.

ROTH—On Wednesday evening, April 28, 1875, at 11 o'clock, JOHN ROTH, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

PATTERSON—Wednesday evening, April 21, 1875, JAMES PATTERSON, Jr., in his thirty-eighth year.

SMITH—On Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, HENRY SMITH, in the 70th year of his age.

METZGAR—On Monday morning, April 26, 1875 JESSIE W., only child of Dr. L. H. and Jennie M. Metzgar, aged four and one half years.

KEEMLE—At Johnstown, Pa., on Sunday, April 25th, 1875, at six o'clock P. M., Mrs. MARY L. KEEMLE, in the forty-sixth year of her age.

PRESTON—At Bedford Pa., on Sunday morning, Rev. WM. PRESTON, D. D., aged seventy-six years.

CAROTHERS—Monday morning, April 26, ROBERT CAROTHERS, late of Allegheny City, in the ninetieth year of his age.

LIGHTNER—On Monday morning, April 26th 1875, at one o'clock, at his residence in Bellevue EDWIN F. LIGHTNER, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

What the Nervous Require.

What the nervous require more than anything else is invigoration. Sedatives alone will not cure nervousness. The reason that the nerves are so susceptible is that they are weak. Compensate for this deficiency of strength, and over-acute nervous sensibility disappears. The most rational, wholesome and agreeable tonic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Medical men recommend its use for the cure of general debility, knowing it to possess strength-giving properties of the highest order, and at the same time to be a means of reforming those bodily irregularities which induce nervousness and loss of vigor. It is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, whether nervous or bilious, and is powerfully conservative of a regular habit of body. As it is notorious that those who are afflicted with weak nerves, biliousness or constipation are peculiarly liable to the influence of malaria, it is invaluable to such persons on account of its preventive efficacy. It endows the body with health, and the mind with cheerfulness.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Allegheny county will meet at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, city of Pittsburgh, on

Saturday, May 8, 1875,

AT 10 A. M.

As the mode of representation of the several election districts of the cities and county in the next County Convention must be determined by the Committee, every member is expected to be present.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Chairman.
JAMES IRVIN, Asst. Chairman.

GEO. H. KUHN,
UZZIAH STUART,
T. O'LEARY, Jr.,
} Secretaries.

ap27:d&Wtd

FOR SHERIFF—

PETER FAIRLEY,

OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh24d&27Wtc

FOR SHERIFF—

ROBERT H. PATTERSON,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh25d&27Wtc

FOR SHERIFF—

HENRY B. LONG,

OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh28d&ap6Wtc

FOR SHERIFF—

HENRY LARGE, Jr.,

OF JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh30:d&Wtc

FOR SHERIFF—

CAPT. WM. M'CORMICK,

OF LEETSDALE.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. ap5:d&Wtc

FOR CLERK OF COURTS—

JAMES P. O'NEILL, Editor,

SEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

(late Private Co. "E" 155th Pa. Vols.)

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JOHN O'REILLY,

THIRTY-SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. ap1-d&w tc

JURY COMMISSIONER—

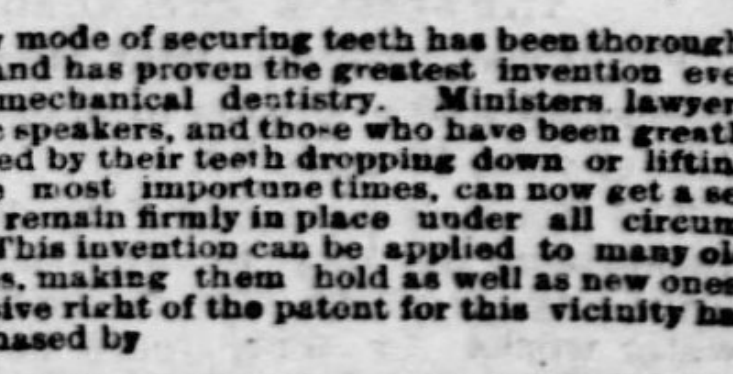
HENRY S. ACKLEY,

OF WEST DEER TOWNSHIP.

(Formerly of Allegheny City.)

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. p7:tc

NEW PATENT
Atmospheric Disk!
FOR HOLDING
Both Upper and Lower and all Styles of Partial Sets of Teeth,
On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base,
FIRMLY IN PLACE,
In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.
And make them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.



PATENTED Jan. 24, 1871.
Third Door above NINTH (late HAND) Street.

This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most importune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AV.

N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent Disk may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Dr. SCOTT warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted. mal:lyr

1875 CARPETS! 1875
NEW GOODS.
Now Arriving, our Immense Selection of
English Wiltons, Velvets and Brussels.
American Goods of all Grades at a Great Decline.
Especial Attention is invited to our Large Stock of Ingrain and Cheap Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., selected particularly for this market.
O. M'CLINTOCK & CO., 23 FIFTH AVE.

TO WHOM
IT MAY
CONCERN!
ESPECIALLY
CONSUMPTIVES!

Having sold out my Drug and Medicine Store, I have established a Pharmaceutical Laboratory at my new place, No. 240 PENN AVENUE, for the preparation and sale and compounding of my own Medicines, and for the sale and application of my Trusses and other Mechanical Appliances, competent persons being in attendance to superintend each department. My office and consulting rooms for the treatment of Consumption and the various Chronic Diseases which it has been my wont to cure, is at my private residence, No. 120 PENN avenue, where I can be consulted every day until 4 o'clock P. M.

The change in my business was made necessary by my increasing practice, to which additional and undivided attention can now be given. I make this announcement in order that my present patients, as well as others who desire to avail themselves of my treatment, may be apprised of this fact.

Reader, what is here written concerns your health. After you have read it, hand to your neighbor. If you are troubled with any chronic disease of whatever kind, ascertain whether the subject matter contained in these remarks is true, and if you find it so, come to my office if you are afflicted with any chronic disease, and try to get well before you give up in despair. I have cured as many cases of disease as would fill a large hall, and many of them had been given up as hopeless and incurable. Amongst them were persons far gone in consumption, who got entirely well and remain so to this day, and there is no use in your suffering disease to harass and drag you down to an earlier grave than the laws of nature intended, unless you prefer to so have it. Your health and life, like your talents and other qualities, were given to you to be taken care of, and if you only exercise a little of your common sense, you will know what I say to be true. I know it is generally understood that my practice has been more particularly confined to the treatment of the lungs, which includes that most dreaded of all diseases, consumption. Now if you have consumption, or if you think you are taking it, or if you are threatened by it, which in the beginning is marked by some plain symptoms or signs, such as cough or spitting of blood, wasting of flesh, creeping chills or a general decay of the body, come to me and have your lungs examined, which furnishes the truest test in all pulmonary diseases. Do not wait until all the powers of life have dwindled to the lowest degree of health before you begin with barely enough of lungs left to live by, and expect to get well; but take it at the start, and you can accomplish more then in a month than you can in two or three months, after it has fastened itself on the strongholds of life, and undermined the constitution. If you can do no better, get a bottle of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and take them, and you may be sure that they will do you more good than any of the vaunted remedies which usually fill the columns of the public prints. I have letters showing their marvelous wonder working power in the cure of these diseases, and that, too, after many remedies and doctors had failed. In most cases of coughs and colds of recent origin a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure without any other medicine. What is the use of letting a cough annoy you, with the danger of its fastening upon the lungs, when a few bottles of medicine will remove all obstruction and hinder the development of some serious lung disease? Most of those who take the trouble to read this know as well as I do the danger into which all these maladies lead, and the almost impossibility of a cure when the constitution has faded to a condition with only strength enough left to hold in the life.

I would respectfully suggest that those who are interested should cut out this advertisement for future reference.

A pamphlet sent free to all who send a stamp.

DR. KEYSER
OFFICE:
120 PENN AVE
LABORATORY:
240 PENN AVE.